

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1970

Established 1887

UAW Union, GM Agree on Year Contract

By Fred Farris

Nov. 11.—General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers union tentatively agreed today on a new three-year contract that would end the strike-paralyzed automotive giant's nearly 10-day halt.

The agreement, expected to cost the company about \$2 billion, was called inflationary by GM's top negotiator. The agreement was withheld until the UAW's GM is it—probably at a meeting set for tomorrow morning.

The union, representing the 155 GM bargaining units in the United States, must okay the pact before 394,000 UAW members vote on it.

The eight-week strike has had widening adverse effects on the U.S. economy, and settlement of the contract dispute was hailed by the Nixon administration. The stock market bounded upward on news of the settlement.

Asked whether the proposed contract is inflationary, Earl R. Bramblett, chief negotiator for the huge automaker, said:

"The cost of the settlement is substantially more than the anticipated increase of productivity. That's the general definition of inflation."

Elaborating, Mr. Bramblett said the proposed contract "includes significant compensation factors which result from the inflationary trends prevalent in our economy since the 1967 agreement was signed."

"It also provides protection," he said, "against future increases in the cost of living. Whether or not such increases will result in higher wage costs and the inflation which results from cost increases beyond the productivity of our economy, only time will tell."

The agreement was announced in a joint statement this morning by both sides and followed hard bargaining that extended into the small hours early today. Yesterday was the informal target date for settlement of the nation's costliest manufacturing stoppage in 11 years.

It was understood from informed sources that the agreement included:

- A first-year wage increase of about 50 cents an hour over the current average hourly wage of \$4.02.
- A union demand for return to an unlimited cost-of-living sliding wage scale under which employees' wages move up or down quarterly to follow the government's consumer price index.
- Retirement with \$500 monthly pension for workers with 30 years of service at age 58 in the first year of the contract, at age 56 in the second year and at age 55 in the third; the old agreement provided for retirement at 55 with 30 years' service but with a maximum monthly pension of \$104.22.
- Four weeks' vacation after 20 years' service with GM.

Union president Leonard Woodcock, in a brief meeting with representatives of GM, the world's largest industrial corporation, had said, if it is to resume production by Dec. 1.

A settlement had to come today, representatives of GM, the world's largest industrial corporation, had said, if it is to resume production by Dec. 1.

With President Nixon flying to Paris for Gen. Charles de Gaulle's memorial service tomorrow, White House had no comment. But Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson issued a short statement expressing "delight" at the reported agreement.

A spokesman for the President's Council of Economic Advisors said the administration is "naturally very pleased" at the settlement and hopes that resumed production will be resumed by Dec. 1.

An additional two years will be deducted from his term under a recent amnesty law.

Defense attorneys said they would appeal the verdict.

If the court fails to act on the appeal within six months, Minichiello will be released.



AT COLOMBEY—Police holding back the crowd yesterday at Gen. de Gaulle's home.



GOOD COMPANY—Charles de Gaulle (center), grandson of the former French President who is a student in New York, accompanying President Nixon aboard Air Force One to fly to Paris for memorial services for the general. French Ambassador to Washington Charles Lucet (right) was on hand for the departure, but did not go with them.

Assailed by Roman Demonstrators

Gromyko Rebuffed by Italy On East-West Security Talks

ROME, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was rebuffed today in efforts to persuade Italy that the time is right for East-West talks on European security.

Officials said Premier Emilio Colombo emphasized in talks with Mr. Gromyko that Italy would undertake no such steps without the full knowledge and approval of its NATO allies.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro also rejected Mr. Gromyko's argument that the time was right for an East-West meeting on European security, officials said.

During the day, small groups, ranging from neo-Fascists to Jewish students, demonstrated against Mr. Gromyko in much the same way leftist groups demonstrated against President Nixon when he visited Rome six weeks ago.

At one point today, Mr. Gromyko even ran into a demonstration by relatives of Italian soldiers who disappeared in the Soviet Union during and after World War II. He ignored cries for information about them.

Neo-Fascists scattered leaflets reading, "Gromyko, go back to Russia" even before the foreign minister arrived yesterday for an official three-day visit.

Later, they scattered more leaflets and scuffled with police. They also poured red dye into a fountain near Mr. Gromyko's hotel.

When Mr. Gromyko went to visit Mr. Moro for a 30-minute conference, youths hurled firecrackers and rocks before riot police dispersed them with nightstick charges.

Later, 50 young Jews began a hunger strike outside the Rome synagogue to protest what they called discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko and several officials with him ignored the demonstrations.

Sources said much of Mr. Gromyko's talks with Mr. Moro and Mr. Colombo dealt with disarmament, East-West relations and other international problems. More talks on these subjects were scheduled for tomorrow before the foreign minister leaves for a private three-day visit of northern Italy.

Israel to Check Cairo TV Attack

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (AP)—There may be a cease-fire between Israel and Egypt now the Suez Canal, but a television war continues in the airways above.

The Israelis claim that Cairo began the TV battle by illegally increasing the volume of its transmissions from 20 to 100 kilowatts. The powerful signal interfered with Israeli television, causing lines across screens in Tel Aviv.

To counter the interference, the Israelis will soon transmit on an ultra-high frequency, an official of the Ministry of Posts said. Most Israeli TV sets already are equipped to receive ultra-high-frequency transmissions.

One notable absence from the list of statesmen was Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, indicating that the child in relations between the two countries began while Gen. de Gaulle was in power has not been forgotten. Others missing: Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, Moroccan King Hassan II, Jordanian King Hussein.

Though the French have tried to respect protocol as much as possible, it has been evident that many formalities could not be maintained with so many leaders present. Ministers have been pressed into practically non-stop service receiving the visitors at the airport.

It was thought unlikely that many of them would go to Colombey, Gen. de Gaulle's testament expressly requested that no officials

should already have been narrowed in months of work on a council paper known as NSSM (national security study memo) 64. A key factor for the Nov. 18 meeting is the projected fiscal 1972 Pentagon budget, a matter President Nixon was said to be studying today with aides aboard his plane to Paris for the memorial services for Charles de Gaulle.

The range of possible cuts in U.S. forces in Europe was from zero to 100,000, a third of the current level, but the 100,000 figure already has been rejected, it was learned today. Reports that a cut was considered that would leave only 50,000 men were said to have been incorrect.

As of now it appears Mr. Nixon's choice for the force level after next June 30 lies within the range of holding the present figure or cutting 20,000 or 30,000 men. While Mr. Nixon's strong statement about troop levels, made in Ireland en route home from his recent European trip, has been interpreted by some as meaning he will agree to no cuts, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird is said to be prepared for the modest reductions.

Also to be covered at the meeting are proposals for what is known as MBFR (mutual balanced force reductions) by agreement with the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact. But here there is currently a major difference of

then the sentence demanded by the prosecution—though far less than the 32 years he could have been liable for on the eight counts.



Raffaele Minichiello

Including Nixon and Podgorny

100 Leaders in Paris For De Gaulle Rites

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Statesmen from around the world flew into Paris today to pay last respects to a man they might not have always agreed with but whom they recognized as one of the last of the greats.

If there was any theme to Gen. de Gaulle's funeral it was that. Friends and enemies alike could ignore ideologies and arguments long enough to do something in common. Le Monde called it a planetary mourning. The Communist newspaper L'Humanité called him a statesman, though a bourgeois one.

President Nixon, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny and close to 100 other world figures arrived for the memorial services tomorrow at Notre Dame Cathedral. The number of dignitaries in Paris was unprecedented, police said. Other nations, like Communist China, will be represented by their ambassadors. Britain sent four prime ministers: Edward Heath, his present, and his predecessors, Harold Wilson, Harold Macmillan and Anthony Eden. Prince Charles represents Queen Elizabeth II.

Across France, Frenchmen prepared for services in their towns and villages. Other planned for the pilgrimage to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, the village 110 miles east of Paris where Gen. de Gaulle will be buried.

Common Man

Though De Gaulle wanted no official funeral in Colombey, he invited "the men and women of France and of other nations of the world" to come if they wanted. Many already had begun the journey today and by nightfall the police estimated that 10,000 persons had arrived in the area of the village of 364.

De Gaulle asked that no bells be rung for his funeral, but at Notre Dame—amid in cathedrals across France they will sound at 3 p.m. tomorrow in his honor.

At Colombey there will be only a children's choir.

In the afternoon, the chiefs of state will be received by President Georges Pompidou at the Elysee Palace. French sources said he will have private meetings with those leaders who requested them, and indicated that both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Podgorny would be received.

Would Mr. Nixon see Mr. Podgorny? The French reply was that aside from their private meetings with Mr. Pompidou, they'll all be in the same salons.

The list of statesmen coming here grew and changed almost hourly. It was announced from Moscow that Mr. Podgorny would head the Soviet delegation. Earlier, it had been thought that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who attended the funeral last month for Egyptian President Gamel Abdel Nasser, would come. Mr. Podgorny is the Soviet head of state.

Trudeau Absent

One notable absence from the list of statesmen was Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, indicating that the child in relations between the two countries began while Gen. de Gaulle was in power has not been forgotten. Others missing: Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, Moroccan King Hassan II, Jordanian King Hussein.

Though the French have tried to respect protocol as much as possible, it has been evident that many formalities could not be maintained with so many leaders present. Ministers have been pressed into practically non-stop service receiving the visitors at the airport.

It was thought unlikely that many of them would go to Colombey, Gen. de Gaulle's testament expressly requested that no officials

go to Colombey. Any statesmen wishing to go would have to make private arrangements with the family.

In addition, roads between Paris and Colombey tomorrow are likely to be blocked. Mr. Pompidou and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-

Delmas, who went privately to pay last respects today, flew in by helicopter.

About 5,000 persons are expected at Notre Dame, where François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, is to lead Mr. Pompidou to Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



PRESIDENTIAL VISIT—President Georges Pompidou (left) and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas leaving La Boissière after paying final homage to De Gaulle.

More Than 10,000

French Flood Into Colombey To Pay Homage to De Gaulle

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, France, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—More than 10,000 people today made a solemn pilgrimage to this village in eastern France to pay their last respects to Charles de Gaulle, who will be buried by the small stone church here tomorrow.

All day long a slow procession of people wound through Colombey, walking up to the gates of De Gaulle's country home, La Boissière, and going to the churchyard where the former president will be buried in a family tomb

beside his daughter, Anne, who died in 1948.

Some women wept. Some placed bunches of white chrysanthemums and carnations in the rainswept churchyard.

President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas flew here by helicopter to pay their final respects.

President Pompidou spent 11 minutes inside the house before flying back to Paris to prepare for the reception of nearly 100 world leaders due to attend a memorial service for De Gaulle in the capital tomorrow.

In Colombey, meanwhile, officials made the final preparations for tomorrow's service, which De Gaulle instructed should be a simple affair with no official delegations present.

A French armored scout car will carry the Tricolor-draped coffin from La Boissière to the church. Mrs. De Gaulle and members of the family will follow in five or six cars at a slow pace, officials said tonight.

The procession will take eight minutes from La Boissière to the square in front of the church, where a detachment of army, air force and navy men—totaling 120—will render full military honors.

Six young men from Colombey will carry the coffin on their shoulders into the church. After the hours-long service, six youths will carry the coffin between the moss-covered tombs and gravestones to the white limestone tomb where De Gaulle will be laid to rest.

The general will be buried in a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

will leave for Colombey during the afternoon, and the roads leading 110 miles eastward to that tiny village are already heavily patrolled.

At 6 p.m. the City of Paris has called for a mass march up the Avenue des Champs-Élysées to accompany a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. How many Frenchmen will turn out is unknown, but the last march up that avenue for Gen. de Gaulle—May 30, 1968—brought out close to a million and brought to an end the May revolt.

The Champs-Élysées will be closed to traffic from 6 to 8 p.m., and police advise all people coming into the area to leave their cars at home. In the morning many of the major streets around the De la Cité will also be closed to keep the streets clear for the dozens of black limousines being led by motorcycle escort to the cathedral.

The extra police units are being provided not only for visiting kings, princes, presidents and prime ministers, but for the thousands of Frenchmen who are expected to take to the streets in one way or another to say goodbye to De Gaulle.

Some of these people, and no doubt, some of the dignitaries,

Minichiello Gets 7 1/2 Years

v. 11 (AP)—An

tonight convicted Minichiello of kidnap and illegal-wea-

n connection with ongest air hijack- ned him to seven months in prison. ge court returned after deliberating nd 48 minutes. ution had asked S. marine be sen- years and five charges stemming cking of a Trans- jetliner from Co- me—6,900 miles—

an Italian-born a Vietnam vote-

ran, showed no emotion when the verdict was announced. He sat on the defendants' bench, his eyes cast down and his hands crossed on his lap. His mother wept as Minichiello passed her, led by policemen.

Minichiello has already served a year of the sentence while awaiting trial on eight counts in connection with the sky-jacking.

A spokesman for the President's Council of Economic Advisors said the administration is "naturally very pleased" at the settlement and hopes that resumed production will be resumed by Dec. 1.

If the court fails to act on the appeal within six months, Minichiello will be released.

from jail in what the Italians call provisional liberty.

Minichiello was not specifically charged with the hijacking, since there is no reference to aerial hijackings in Italian statutes.

He was indicted by a Brooklyn N.Y. grand jury for the air piracy, but his return to the United States is considered extremely unlikely.

In defense summation, attorney Edmondo Zappacosta said Minichiello's responsibility for the hijacking was diminished because the airline had ordered the pilot to obey Minichiello.

At the end, however, the verdict turned out to be more

U.S. Missiles Not for First-Strike Use

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Friedman today renewed assurances that the United States is not trying to develop a strategic missile system so effectively that it would threaten Soviet retaliatory forces and thereby undermine current arms-control negotiations.

"We have not developed, and are not seeking to develop, a weapons system having, or which could have, a first-strike potential," Mr. Friedman said in a letter made public yesterday by Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass.

In an exchange of letters with Sen. Brooke, the defense secretary said that newly deployed Minuteman-3 missiles have "relatively low" capability for knocking out Soviet missiles in hardened underground silos.

Sen. Brooke, welcoming these renewed assurances, interpreted this to mean that "even if all [three] warheads from a Minuteman-3 were directed against a single target, it would take more than one such missile to achieve a 'significant probability' of knocking out a Soviet missile. The senator's explanation, reportedly based on private information from the Pentagon, provided the most explicit public assessment to date of the Minuteman-3.

Sen. Brooke had raised the "first-strike" issue with Mr. Friedman recently as he did some months ago, because of what he termed the "provocative" implications of comments about Minuteman-3 by Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff.

In a speech on Sept. 22 to the Air Force Association here, Gen. Ryan asserted: "This missile, with a multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle (MIRV), will be the best means of destroying time-urgent targets like the long-range weapons of the enemy."

In a letter to Mr. Friedman on Oct. 27, Sen. Brooke said that he was "perplexed and disturbed" by the general's comments, which he said appeared "to go well beyond the prudent and carefully defined retaliatory mission for which this weapon (Minuteman-3) has been approved."

Sen. Brooke outlined the argument of weapons specialists both inside and outside the Nixon administration that the current Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic arms systems would be jeopardized if either side were to develop a first-strike capability that is the capability of destroying the other side's nuclear forces in a single knockout blow.

"That capability, specialists fear, could become too tempting to resist in a time of acute crisis. For that reason, the prevailing view is that each side must know at all times that its retaliatory force—its capacity for striking back—is secure enough to prevent the other side from striking first."

U.S. Protestant Churches Given \$3.1 Billion in '69

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Contributions in the nation's Protestant churches rose 10 percent in 1969 to reach \$3.1 billion in 48 denominations reporting, according to a study published by the National Council of Churches.

The increase over 1968, which was about \$100 million, was more than wiped out, however, by the 4 percent decline in the purchasing power of the dollar brought on by inflation between 1968 and 1969.

The new statistics showed that the average member of the reporting denominations contributed \$87 to his church in 1969, compared to \$85.45 in 1968.

The highest per capita giving, in the denominations reporting, was listed by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, where the average member's contribution in 1969 was \$160.

Eisenhower on Violence: Americans Love Their Guns

FORE, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Johnson's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, which found American violence in the 1960s to be "perplexed" by the nation's love for guns.

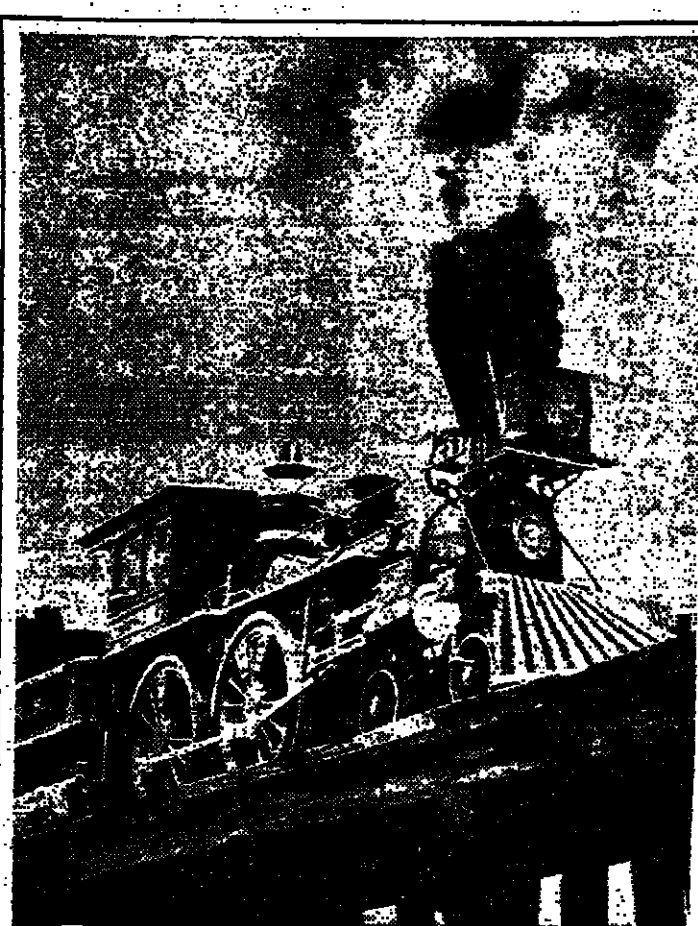
He said there are 90 million guns in the United States, which has the highest gun-to-population ratio in the world, and that 25 million of those weapons are concealable handguns.

"These are the firearms used in virtually all aggravated assaults and robberies involving firearms and in three-fourths of all gun murders," he said.

The younger brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower said that when his commission recommended a policy of "restrictive licensing of handguns and a simple identification system for long guns, virtually all began to pour into my office."

"I was labeled with every epithet I'd ever heard of—and some I'd never heard before—from 'You shame the Eisenhower name' to 'Fascist' and even to 'Communist'."

"Vociferous opposition of this sort has kept the nation from instituting a sane, effective policy of firearms control," he said.



The General, great locomotive chase survivor.

Civil War Locomotive Given To Georgia by High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—The Supreme Court today ruled that the General, a steam locomotive, must be returned to Georgia, a shiny little locomotive that starred in a romantic episode of the Civil War.

The locomotive has been on display in Chattanooga since 1901 and figured in a Walt Disney movie, "The Great Locomotive Chase," in the nineteen-fifties.

But the Louisville & Nashville Railroad decided to turn the engine over to Georgia—an action that outraged Chattanoogaans.

The United States District Court of Appeals ruled that the city had no legal claim to the locomotive, and that the railroad could park it where it wished.

This decision was left undisturbed today by the Supreme Court, which refused to review the lower courts' actions. The locomotive, known as The General, and three boxcars were stolen by 19 Union soldiers and James J. Andrews, a Union espionage agent, while the train was stopped for a breakfast break at Kennesaw April 12, 1862.

The mission of the Northern raiding party was to head toward Chattanooga, then the objective of a Union Army campaign—and burn bridges and cut the city off from help from Confederate forces in the south and east.

As the train pulled away, members of its surprised crew leaped up from the breakfast table and gave chase.

When the General at last ran out of steam, Mr. Andrews and his 19 troopers took to the woods. All were rounded up within a week, and Mr. Andrews and seven others were executed.

Both patients died during their first day in the hospital, before doctors could diagnose their illness.

No one is sure how the disease is transmitted, but Col. Ognibene and Col. Thomas believe that it enters the body through a small cut in the skin. From there, it moves through the body. In one case, respiratory tract infection was the cause of death, while in another the patient died of a liver infection that resembled hepatitis.

The disease was first reported in medical literature from Malaysia in 1927. Since then, 15 other cases have been reported, eight more of them coming from Malaysia.

There have been five cases reported in the United States since 1938. Col. Ognibene said that he did not know the origin of these cases.

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3.8 Million Visit Britain in '70

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Britain's 1970 tourist boom has broken records with nearly 3.8 million foreign visitors up to September.

The British Tourist Authority said today that the number of visitors for nine months equaled the record figure for all of 1969, an increase of 18 percent, the authority said.

The count included 1,188,000 Americans, 23 percent more than last year, together with 2,241,000 visitors from Europe.

Rare Disease Kills 2 GIs In S. Vietnam

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—A rare disease, mentioned in the world's medical literature only 15 times since 1927, killed two American soldiers in Vietnam so quickly that doctors had no chance to treat them, Army Medical Corps officers have reported.

"It's frightening," said Lt. Col. Andre J. Ognibene, a doctor now stationed at Walker Reed Army Medical Center here after spending a year in Vietnam.

In a report in the current issue of the American Journal of Pathology, Col. Ognibene and Lt. Col. Even Thomas warn American doctors that the disease, on the "hot" that active infection may occur in servicemen after returning from Vietnam to the United States.

They described the disease as "a fatal infection" caused by a bacterium, chromobacterium violaceum, which is a rare pathogen.

"That's a bug that is capable of killing people and it is quite rare," Col. Ognibene said.

The bacterium is "widely distributed in Vietnam." The two soldiers who died were in opposite ends of the country, while a third soldier, who only suffered a skin sore, was in a midcoastal area. In addition, the doctors found signs of the bacteria in the main water supply of Hue, a village in Vietnam's Central Highlands.

Col. Ognibene and Col. Thomas reported that the bacterium can lie latent in a patient's body for as long as 15 months. Then its attack is sudden.

Both patients died during their first day in the hospital, before doctors could diagnose their illness.

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MODEL PERFORMANCE—Astronaut Neil Armstrong holds up a model of the Soviet supersonic transport during a talk to the Aviation-Space Writers in Washington.

Armstrong Fears Russians Will Beat U.S. to SST Market

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT)—Just in case the British-French Concorde is not enough to spur America's supersonic transport program, astronaut Neil Armstrong warned yesterday that the Soviet Union will have its Tu-144, which is "every bit as attractive," on the market before the SST is ready.

Mr. Armstrong spoke at a special meeting of the Aero Club and the Aviation-Space Writers' Association. The SST lobby and its extended family of supporters in the space administration—the Air Force, the Federal Aviation Administration, the aircraft industry, the airlines and groups in both branches of Congress—were heavily represented.

Until now the Soviet Union has never been able to sell its aircraft outside the Communist bloc, but according to Mr. Armstrong the threat of the Tu-144 is real.

It is just the sort of threat that the SST's advocates expect will move the Senate in final consideration of this year's \$290 million development appropriation when Congress reconvenes.

As Good as the Best

The Tu-144, the first airliner to crack the 600-mile-an-hour sound barrier, is a "fine-looking aircraft," as good as the best kind of product we're putting out," said Mr. Armstrong, who last year became the first man to walk on the moon and who visited Soviet aircraft manufacturers last spring.

The luncheon yesterday marked, in effect, the resumption of the SST campaign, which was interrupted and in subtle ways altered by the Senate's election recess.

The victory of Adlai Stevenson 3d over Sen. Ralph T. Smith in Illinois is expected to give the SST's opponents one new vote if Mr. Stevenson assumes his seat in the lame-duck session that starts next week.

On the other hand, a number of senators who expressed doubts about the SST program before the election are thought to be reconsidering the alternatives.

Opponents of the SST appear to outnumber the advocates slightly, though as many as 25 senators are not firmly committed.

While the Senate was in recess, the Concorde passed for the first time the Mach-2 mark—or double the speed of sound—an extension of the plane's successful flight-test program and, on balance, a substantial encouragement to the promoters of the American SST.

Executives of the United States' international airlines have voiced fresh doubts that the Concorde will be economical to operate. Reviewing the same figures on the Concorde's passenger capacity and operating costs, William Magruder, the chief of the SST program at the Department of Transportation, insisted yesterday that the British-French plane will be an attractive buy for the airlines and that it confirms the "inevitability" of supersonic flight.

The gross annual business of the four corporations was estimated at \$16 million. But Mr. Neaher said it was impossible to determine how much of that figure represented what he termed illicit sales because of inadequate records.

The 1933 Chihuahua divorce law, which appealed mainly to U.S. citizens, required only one litigant in court in mutual-consent cases. Now both parties must appear in court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Louis E. Wolfson, once the head of a \$400-million financial empire, today won a reversal of his 1968 conviction on charges of perjury and obstructing justice.

In a split decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals here ordered a new trial for Mr. Wolfson and his three co-defendants.

Mr. Wolfson was tried in August, 1968, in connection with stock dealings of the Merritt-Chapman and Scott Co. Mr. Wolfson was chairman of Merritt-Chapman, a construction firm. He was sentenced to 18 months in jail and fined \$32,000. He was freed pending appeal.

The appeals court noted that during the lengthy trial the government spent a lot of time concentrating on fraud charges. But the jury later was instructed to disregard the fraud. The appeals court noted that "no matter what instructions were given, it is doubtful that the minds of the jury could be wiped as clean as a blackboard."

Drug Dealer Seized in N.Y. On Pill Sales

U.S. Charges Failure To Use Prescriptions

By Morris Kaplan

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT)—A wholesale drug distributor was arrested yesterday on charges of selling thousands of doses of stimulants and depressants to virtually anyone who ordered them, disregarding requirements for prescriptions.

Law-enforcement authorities said it was the first time that action had been taken against a wholesale distributor in this area. Federal agents seized six million doses worth \$1 million in street sales at a company warehouse in Plainview, N.Y.

Edward R. Neaher, U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York, called it one of the largest seizures of its type in the history of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The distributor, Raymond Howard of Roslyn Heights, N.Y., was accused of having openly promoted the sale of the drugs in widely distributed color brochures, soliciting purchases by the general public. He was charged with having bypassed licensed pharmacists to sell directly to people who lacked valid prescriptions.

The 40-year-old executive, a graduate pharmacist, is the president of four corporations with the same business address in Plainview. He was released on \$25,000 personal bond on his arraignment before U.S. Commissioner Max Schiffman. He was held for action of a grand jury.

He was accused specifically of having violated the U.S. code through the unlawful sale and delivery of 15,000 dextro amphetamine sulphate five-milligram tablets, and 2,000 pentobarbital 1 1/2 grain capsules. Maximum penalties upon conviction range up to five years on each count, if an indictment is voted.

The gross annual business of the four corporations was estimated at \$16 million. But Mr. Neaher said it was impossible to determine how much of that figure represented what he termed illicit sales because of inadequate records.

Quick Divorces End in Mexico

JUAREZ, Mexico, Nov. 11 (AP)—A new law went into effect Sunday ending the "quickie" divorces which had brought millions of dollars to this border town.

The new divorce law, as the old law did, applies only in the State of Chihuahua, of which Juarez is the main city. The remainder of Mexico is covered by stiff divorce law requiring 90 days' residency in addition to a waiting period for finalizing a divorce decree. The new law in Chihuahua requires six weeks' residency.

The 1933 Chihuahua divorce law, which appealed mainly to U.S. citizens, required only one litigant in court in mutual-consent cases. Now both parties must appear in court.

Unmanned Moon Ship Launch By Russia May Make Landing

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Russia's third lunar probe in little over two months sped toward the moon today with all signs indicating another automatic moon landing.

The Luna-17 capsule, blasted into earth orbit yesterday before heading for the moon, was officially reported to be testing new Soviet space equipment, but the details were kept secret.

Last September, Luna-16 became the first unmanned craft to lift off from the lunar surface and return to earth, carrying Russia's first samples of moon dust.

With the United States concentrating on the Apollo-14 manned mission early next year following the near-disastrous Apollo-13 shot last April, Russia maintained its lunar monopoly last month when Zond-3 made a photographing swing around earth's nearest neighbor.

The Soviet news agency's official announcement of the Luna-17 launch said it would continue "exploration of the moon and near-moon space"—the same wording used for its predecessor's mission.

If the latest moon shot follows the pattern of Luna-16, it would be in position to descend to the moon's surface on Nov. 18.

Mission Unknown

There has been no official word here that the Russians will attempt to bring more moon dust back to earth, although observers thought it likely that Luna-17 would do at least as much if not more than the September shot.

Luna-16 brought back only 100 grams (3.527 ounces) of lunar dust, compared with the more than 300 pounds of rock and soil collected altogether by the U.S. astronauts aboard Apollo-11 and 12 last year.

Luna-16 spent a little more than 26 hours on the moon after landing in the Sea of Fertility Sept. 20.

New House Members Generally Younger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The average new member of the House of Representatives will be about 11 years younger than the member he replaces.

Newly elected Democrats average almost 15 years younger than their predecessors and Republicans four to five years younger, but the average age of all House members won't change much.

It was estimated at 57 years plus when the present Congress took office. Of the incumbents, 379 were re-elected, and they, of course, are two years older than in 1968. Fifty-five newcomers have been elected and one race is in doubt.

A spokesman said that more than 200 North Vietnamese were killed, while South Vietnamese casualties were about 25 killed and 15 wounded. He said that the end of the operation reduced South Vietnamese strength in Cambodia to 12,000 troops.

300-400 U.S. Bombers Pound Red Trails in Laos, Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Hundreds of American warplanes pounded red trails in Cambodia and Laos today in an effort to prevent a renewal of heavy North Vietnamese attacks against Cambodia's northern front.

Although the provincial capital of Kompong Cham was attacked for the third successive day, the North Vietnamese generally eased their heavy pressure on the Cambodian front.

Between 300 and 400 U.S. tactical fighter-bombers and heavier B-52 strategic bombers attacked North Vietnamese supply routes at points from north of Kompong Cham all the way to the Demilitarized Zone.

The air offensive, covering a 300-mile stretch of land and water, is aimed at cutting off North Vietnamese reinforcements and supplies moving southward down the Ho Chi Minh Trail and the Sakong River in Laos, then along the Mekong River into Cambodia.

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Obituaries

Manfred Schwartz, 60, Dies; Painter and Lithographer

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Manfred Schwartz, 60, noted abstract painter and lithographer, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Schwartz, who was born in Lodz, Poland, Nov. 11, 1909, lived and worked in this country and in Paris. He was educated at the Sorbonne and the Académie de la Grande Chaumière in Paris and at the University of Minnesota in this country.

While his fame rests on his work as a painter, a pianist, a fact that often was mentioned as giving his paintings their pulse and tempo. Music was a passionate avocation with him to the end of his days, just as, at the outset of his career, he paid for his early painting lessons with money he had earned as a piano teacher.

He was active also as an art dealer, and one with considerable foresight. He was the first to exhibit Milton Avery and the Pittsburgh primitive John Kane and among the first to show the paintings of Elie Naim. He also showed the works of Chaim Gross, Ben Bann and Waldo Peirce, who became a life-long friend.

His works are in the permanent collections of the Guggenheim Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum, the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the Newark and Rochester Museums.

Six years of his work were lost in a fire in his New York studio in 1968.

Mr. Schwartz taught at the New School, the Museum of Modern Art, New York University and the Brooklyn Museum and

was a visiting lecturer at the Skowhegan School of Art.

Calvin (Cal) Alley
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11 (AP).—Calvin (Cal) Alley, 56, an editorial cartoonist for the Memphis Commercial Appeal, died of cancer in a hospital here last night.

Mr. Alley had been on the staff of the Commercial Appeal for more than 25 years, filling the position that was held by his late father, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist J. P. Alley.

The younger Alley was chosen for awards from the Freedom Foundation six times and awards from Sigma Delta Chi, the professional society.

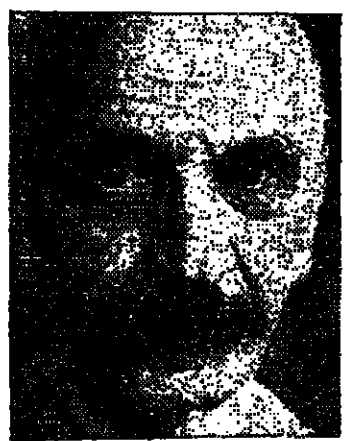
Robert Lee Humber
GREENVILLE, N.C., Nov. 11 (AP).—Robert Lee Humber, 72, co-founder of the United World Federalists, which supports the United Nations, and who was a leader in the North Carolina State Art Society, died here yesterday.

Mr. Humber received a masters

At Least 178 Missing In Colombian Flood

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 11 (AP).—At least 178 persons are dead or missing after 45 days of heavy rain throughout Colombia.

Some 123 persons were lost in the 24-hour period that ended this morning when flooded rivers inundated rural towns in the northern state of El Cesar, the government reported.



Manfred Schwartz

degree from Harvard and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University. He was a practicing lawyer until 1940, including ten years as an attorney and businessman in Paris. He was a veteran of World War I and a North Carolina State senator from 1959 until 1963, as a Democrat.

1st British Troops To Leave Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 11 (UPI).—British today announced the immediate withdrawal of more than 1,000 peace-keeping troops from Northern Ireland. But there is to be no relaxation of vigilance in the troubled country.

An army announcement said that men of the 41st Royal Marines and 24 Coldstream Guards Battalion will return to their posts in Britain and West Germany, respectively. Both units have been in Belfast for four months reinforcing British forces policing the truce between Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and Roman Catholic minority.

"If trouble should break out again, we can still get men over here very quickly," an army spokesman said.

Multiple Subway Mishaps Stall 250,000 Riders in N.Y.

By Michael Knight

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—More than 250,000 subway riders were delayed for up to five hours through the rush hour last night as mechanical failures, apparent vandalism and the impatience of passengers resulted in the almost complete shutdown of service in Queens and in major delays throughout the system.

Trains were halted at least five times when passengers pulled emergency cords. A motorman on a train in Brooklyn found his path blocked by a pipe laid across the tracks. Passengers in Queens broke car windows as they fled the halted trains and wandered on the tracks, forcing the Transit Authority to cut off power.

City and Transit Authority police officials said last night that they would begin investigations into the possibility of a plot to disrupt the city subway system.

More than 20 people were treated for heat prostration, exhaustion and oxygen deficiency at an emergency first-aid center set up at the Queens Plaza station. Others were taken to hospitals.

Fighters were called out to control crowds at stations in Queens and Manhattan, and Fire Department rescue companies were sent to guide passengers out of the subway tunnels.

The massive tie-up began slowly and built up as delays and crowds in one area began to affect other areas and as problems multiplied.

The Transit Authority said the first incident occurred at about 4:10 p.m. on a Manhattan-bound train when a passenger, for an unknown reason, pulled an emergency cord, bringing the train to a halt.

About half an hour later the train began moving again, but

when it got to the Manhattan Bridge, the emergency cord was pulled again, this time blocking all Manhattan-bound traffic on the bridge. That tie-up lasted until 5:33 p.m.

Also at 4:10 p.m., the brakes on a Manhattan train froze, delaying service on the line until 6:05 p.m. At 4:50 p.m. a train bound from Manhattan to Queens was stopped when the emergency cord was pulled, blocking a major trunk line between the two boroughs for an hour.

A train that was routed to avoid this tie-up was stopped by a passenger, apparently upset when his train arrived at what seemed to be the wrong station. This further tied up service by blocking any rerouting.

It was not until 5:30 p.m. that service from Manhattan to Queens was restored, only to lead to further mishaps.

At 6:15 a Queens train, overloaded because of the delays, was unable to climb a steep grade. Another train behind it tried unsuccessfully to push it up the hill. This left both trains stuck with more than 3,000 passengers aboard for over an hour.

At 7:15 the Transit Authority had to cut all power in the area to protect the passengers, who were now climbing out of the trains and making their way to emergency exits.

Meanwhile another train became stalled in Brooklyn, further cutting off service as power was shut down there so passengers could be safely removed.

Finally, by 8:55 partial service was restored to most Queens lines, and by 9:30 full service was restored.



Mrs. Guy Bolam at her news conference Monday in New York at which she denied that she is Amelia Earhart.

Panel Indicts Angela Davis in Calif. Slayings

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Nov. 11 (AP).—The Marin County Grand Jury indicted black militant Angela Davis yesterday on charges of murder and multiple counts of kidnapping and conspiracy, stemming from a courthouse shooting in which four persons were killed.

Miss Davis, 26, was indicted along with Russell Magee, a San Quentin convict already under indictment for the murder of Superior Court Judge Harold Haley, 65, in the shooting last Aug. 7 during an attempted escape.

Before the indictment, Miss Davis was charged locally only in a murder warrant issued by a municipal court on information from local authorities.

The former philosophy teacher is in jail in New York, fighting extradition to California.

Last Men to See Miss Earhart Reject Story That She's Alive

MELBOURNE, Nov. 11 (AP).—Three men who say they were in close contact with Amelia Earhart before she disappeared over the Pacific in 1937 are disputing an assertion by two American researchers she is still alive.

They also disagree with a theory that her plane, carrying spying equipment for use against the Japanese.

The men are Jim Collopy, Civil Aviation Superintendent at New Guinea's Lae Airport from 1937 to 1940; Allan Vagg, Assistant District Officer in charge of Lae in 1937; and Allan Vagg, officer in charge of the Bulolo radio station in 1937, who was the last person to receive a message from Miss Earhart.

"The natives did not want to be blamed for the death and exhumation of the man and woman," Vagg said. "The natives in the United States denied the story the aviator was alive and in New Jersey as Mrs. Irene."

Japanese Denial
TOKYO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Imperial Household Agency virtually ruled out the assertion that two former U.S. Air Force officers have asserted the aviator is still alive and living in the United States under another name.

They also say she was held prisoner by the Japanese throughout World War II.

Mr. Collopy, who arranged repairs on Miss Earhart's plane after she arrived at Lae, said there was nothing on the aircraft that could have been used for spying. The interior of the aircraft was fitted with a large fuel tank of about 600 gallons capacity, he said, and the only cameras Miss Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan had were models of a popular camera at the time and had no telephoto lens.

Mr. Roberts said he was present when the plane departed, and from what he saw it was most unlikely the plane by radio from takeoff.

It was carrying spying equipment, Mr. Vagg said he had followed. The last message I got from her said she was flying at 7,500 ft. course in heavy cloud and was being down underneath."

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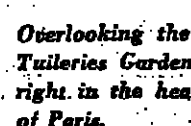
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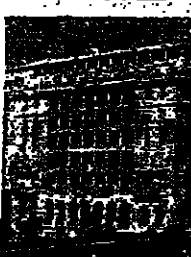
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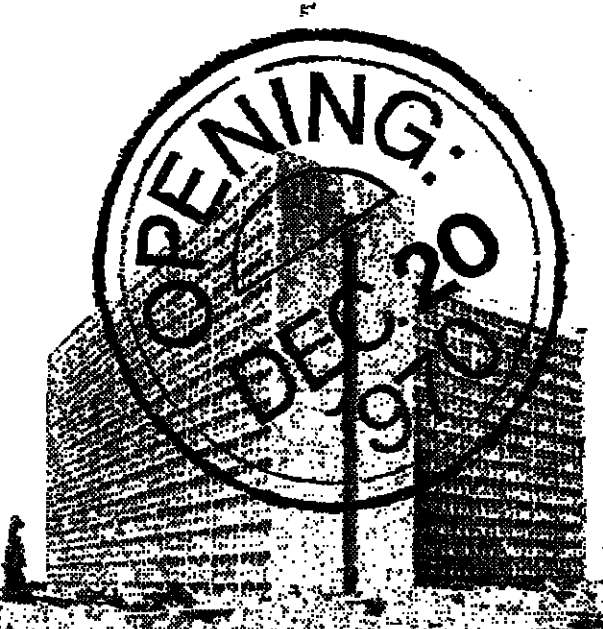
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British Answer to Decide Issue

European Atom-Smasher Project in Balance

Walter Sullivan
 (NYT) — of what would be the greatest research instrument, the European atom smasher, will probably be decided in London during the next few weeks.

British economy-minded must decide whether to join the building of such a machine, which would straddle the French border alongside a nuclear research center

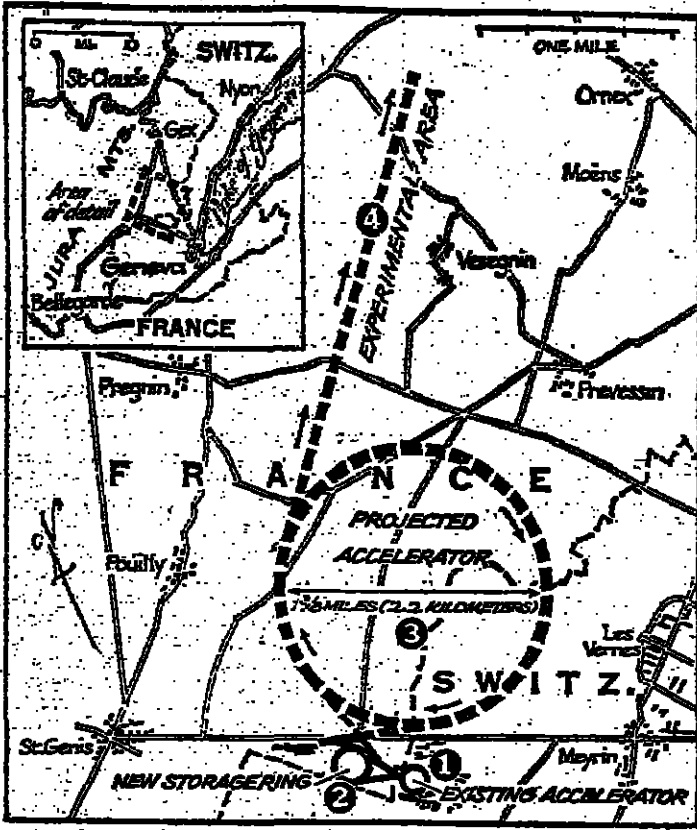
known as CERN (for 1 letters of its original name), is operated by the Organization for Nuclear Research. On Dec. 17 and 18, members of 12 nations CERN Council will meet at the center to decide whether to proceed with the project.

ly the machine, which almost 1.4 miles in diameter, is to be built elsewhere in CERN. Member nations are expected to be chosen by the end of the year. The machine would be built at Batavia, CERN machine would be initially less powerful, at Batavia.

ste over the European Council, the expected cost in 1980 the British within the project, although non-membership in CERN now, in what is probably the last stage of the plan, the scheme has been

directed, to a large extent, by the British.

plan for the European atom smasher, which would be built at Batavia, CERN machine would be initially less powerful, at Batavia.



If approved next month an atom smasher larger, but not initially more powerful, than any other, will be tunneled into rock straddling the Swiss-French border. An existing accelerator (1), would provide high energy particles both for the colliding beams of a newly completed storage ring (2) and for the projected machine (3). Ultimately as funding grows a long experimental area will be added (4).

ring, 1.4 miles wide, compared to 1.24 miles at Batavia. However, the plan devised by Dr. Adams to reduce initial investment would at first produce only 200 BEV. This is because only every other magnet would be installed around the ring. Magnets are needed both to bend the path of the protons and to compress the stream of protons into a tight beam.

Major Cost Item
 Magnets are a major cost item, whereas digging a ring tunnel large enough for later upgrading to a more powerful machine would not add greatly to the budget. The tunnel is to be carved by a boring machine that could cut daily 65 feet of tunnel 12 feet in diameter through the soft rock that lies 100 feet beneath the farmland between Geneva and the Jura Mountains.

To Protect Water, a County Bans Sale of Most Detergents

HAFFORD, N.Y., Nov. 11 (NYT) — The Suffolk County Legislature unanimously approved yesterday a ban on the sale of virtually all detergents in the county other than those used for dishwashing and in toothpaste and shampoos.

The action, which is believed to be the first of its kind taken by any county or municipality in the United States, goes into effect March 1, 1971. It is designed to protect the county's water supply, which is entirely underground and affected by pollution from cesspools and septic tanks. The county's population is 1.1 million.

The legislation is aimed primarily against non-biodegradable compounds—those that do not break down naturally after use. It does not concern itself with phosphates, which have been criticized as a source of pollution in surface water, where they interact with oxygen in the air. Almost all of Suffolk County is without a sewer system. A ten-year project to install sewers in the towns of Babylon and Islip was approved in a referendum last year at an estimated cost of about \$275 million.

The law does not prohibit the use, but only the sale, of the specified detergents.

Peking Hails Visiting Chief Of Pakistan

Vast Crowds Cheer President Yahya

By Tillman Durdin
 HONG KONG, Nov. 11 (NYT) — President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan of Pakistan is being given one of the biggest welcomes that Peking has ever accorded to a foreign chief of state.

Arriving yesterday for a five-day stay, Mr. Yahya was greeted at the airport by a top Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai. He was taken afterward with Mr. Chou and others for a drive past Tiananmen (the Gate of Heavenly Peace) to receive salutations from parading and dancing groups in the vast Red Square in front of the gate.

A Tiananmen demonstration for a visitor to Peking is a rarity. Describing his arrival today, the Chinese Communist press agency said that 5,000 persons were on hand to cheer and wave placards at the airport. Hundreds of thousands of welcomeers, shouting slogans and displaying pro-Pakistan banners, lined the route through Peking.

Praise in Peking
 Mr. Yahya's visit has already earned a press agency review article on Sino-Pakistan relations and an editorial lauding Pakistan in the Jinhua Daily, the official Peking daily, which described the Pakistani leader's trip to China as a "major event."

Mr. Yahya, who is also chief of staff of Pakistan's armed forces, is making his visit to Communist China after going to Moscow and, more recently, to Washington.

Mr. Yahya is making the trip to reconfirm the close ties between Pakistan and China and, presumably, to seek additional military supplies.

The Russians have suspended supplies of military equipment to Pakistan. Although the United States has resumed supplying items in limited numbers—jet aircraft, armored cars, spare parts—it is far from enough to satisfy the Pakistanis.

3 Divisions Equipped
 With the moderate shipments that Communist China has sent in recent years, Pakistan reportedly has equipped three army divisions and put into service some Chinese-made MIG-19 fighter planes, light and medium tanks, anti-aircraft guns, radar installations and other equipment.

Pakistan could use more Chinese equipment. But, according to reports, the Chinese are reluctant to undertake further big commitments in view of their own needs.

Reports that Peking is softening its hostility toward India has made the Pakistanis wonder lately whether Communist China will continue to take Pakistan's side as emphatically as before in Pakistan's dispute with India over Kashmir, the division of river waters and other problems. Mr. Yahya will doubtless seek reassurance on these matters.

Vatican Tie With EEC

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 11 (Reuters) — The Holy See has established diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community and decided to send a permanent observer to the Council of Europe, the Vatican announced yesterday.

Swiss Soldiers Get a Raise —Of 23 Cents a Day

BERN, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Swiss soldier has won a raise in pay—of 23 cents a day. Starting tomorrow, recruits will get three Swiss francs (69 cents) a day instead of two francs (48 cents). The new scale works through the ranks up to colonels, who will now have an extra franc (23 cents) a day to throw around with a pay increase from 20 francs (\$4.80) to 21 francs (\$4.83). Corps commanders—the highest peacetime rank—won't share in the gravy, and are stuck with 30 francs (\$7) a day.

These are the first raises since 1958. A government report said the price of drinks has risen around 50 percent since then, cigarettes are up 20 percent and "mini" cigars up 47 percent. In Switzerland, every able-bodied man up to the age of 50 has to do military service three weeks a year up to the age of 32 and two weeks a year after that. Most soldiers still get paid by their employers or from a national compensation fund.

Autopsies in N.Y. Show No Damage From Using Pot

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI) — The director of the city's Laboratory for Addictive Drugs says hundreds of autopsies he has performed on drug users provided no evidence of physical damage from use of marijuana.

Dr. Michael Baden, who is also deputy chief city medical examiner, said he felt that although marijuana does not cause physical harm, "that doesn't mean it should be legalized." He said that the mental effects of using marijuana were much more important than the physical aspects.

"Psychological and emotional damage may result from marijuana use," he said. Dr. Baden also said information gathered at the city's laboratories show that only about 1 percent of marijuana users go on to heroin use, contrary to the repeated charge that marijuana often leads to use of heroin and other "hard drugs."

Most Wanted Man In Britain Snared By London Police

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI) — Police raided an East London apartment early today and arrested a man identified as John McVicar, an escaped convict, who tops Britain's list of most wanted men.

McVicar, 30, has been convicted of armed robbery, resisting arrest and attacking policemen. The former used-car salesman escaped Oct. 29, 1968, from the maximum security wing of Durham Prison, in north-central England. He was serving sentences totaling 23 years.

It was his second escape. The first, from Parkhurst Prison in 1966, ended with an 80-mile-per-hour automobile chase through the darkened back streets of suburban South London.

A neighbor who had seen a good deal of McVicar in London's Greenwich district, said he "had spoken to him often when we saw each other during the last week or two. I thought him a most charming man."

Sen. Kennedy in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters) — Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived here today from Amsterdam and was expected to attend tomorrow's memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle. American officials said they had no information about the senator's visit, but observers recalled that De Gaulle attended the funeral in 1963 of his brother, President Kennedy.

Home-Made Brew Kills 12

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 11 (UPI) — Twelve Africans died and 24 others were hospitalized after drinking native-brewed beer known as "Kill-Me-Quick," hospital authorities said today. The illicitly made beer usually consists of maize and sugar, but is sometimes spiced with methylated alcohol.

Chile Reported to Have Begun Talks on Relations With Cuba

By Joseph Novitski
 SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 11 (NYT) — President Salvador Allende's seven-day-old government has begun negotiations to re-establish Chile's diplomatic relations with Cuba, well informed sources said yesterday.

It was understood that the negotiations had been undertaken with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a minister without portfolio in the Cuban cabinet, who represented Premier Fidel Castro at Dr. Allende's inauguration last Tuesday and has remained in Chile.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said that Chile hopes to settle the question of its relations with Cuba quickly, but that no date for a formal announcement has been set.

The prompt renewal of Chile's relations with Cuba, severed since 1962 under the terms of a resolution adopted then by the Organization of American States, would underline Mr. Allende's frequently stated intention to remove his country from its present alignment with U.S. policy in Latin America.

First Reversal
 Chile would become the first OAS member country to reverse its position of adherence to the original resolution, passed at the urging of the United States and intended to isolate Cuba from its American neighbors.

Mexico, alone of the 20 countries that then belonged to the OAS, refused to obey the resolution calling on members to sever all diplomatic, commercial and transportation ties with Cuba.

Mr. Allende, a Marxist governing with a political coalition that includes the Communist and Socialist parties, has made no secret of his intention to establish full, normal relations with Cuba as part of his foreign policy.

Tupamaros' U.S. Captive Writes

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 11 (Reuters) — Photographs and a letter were received yesterday from U.S. soil expert Claude Fly, hostage of leftist Tupamaros urban guerrillas since his kidnapping three months ago.

The letter, whose contents police refused to reveal, and photographs of the 65-year-old Mr. Fly in his improvised prison were found yesterday in the toilet of a central bar.

Mr. Fly, an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development, was kidnapped from his office here Aug. 7.

Cockfighting 'Si, Bets 'No' in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 11 (Reuters) — The Brazilian government has decided to allow cockfighting—provided there is no betting on the outcome of the fights.

One breeder complained this was "like trying to eat corn on the cob with false teeth."

Despite a federal law passed in 1962 banning cockfighting, clandestine cockpits have survived throughout the country, and draw appreciative crowds every weekend.

Noel Coward Ill

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters) — British playwright Sir Noel Coward, 70, doyen of the British theatre, was hospitalized in London today with pleurisy. His condition was said to be comfortable.

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 1958

The scene: North America

The United States reaches into the universe. They are perfecting their computer technique — Canada increases its industrial capacity — Everywhere, BASF products are part of the scene; in space flights, in data processing, in agriculture, in plastics. We have subsidiaries on all continents. In North America, too. Recently, the Wyandotte works were added in the United States, and an oxo-alcohol plant is under construction in Canada. Plastics, man-made fibers, chemicals for the textile and leather industries, dyestuffs and pigments, magnetic storage media — all these are being manufactured in North America. Almost all our employees are natives — even technicians, chemists and engineers. They belong to BASF's multinational team working for a better standard of living in our world.
BASF — worldwide chemistry



Charles de Gaulle

He was, of course, a great man, great in the sense of creating by his own deeds and ambitions the standards by which he was judged, of existing and acting so often outside the usual political-professional framework in which most public men reside, of seeming to carry within his personality qualities of leadership and spiritual evocation which are routinely denied by the institutionalization of modern life. Charles de Gaulle was a 19th-century man, someone with the absolute self-assurance and the idealistic nationalism of another age, who, strangely, found himself summoned to play a 20th-century role: to rescue his country and the spirit of its people from a series of terrible dilemmas. So strong was the general sense of this tension between the man and the age that his person, his style, became the object of extraordinary public interest. Yet it is his achievements which survive—most notably, today's France.

In 1940, when an occupied and demoralized France teetered on the brink of abandoning itself to the Nazi foe, a lone, obscure, ridiculously lainky general reached out over the BBC and spoke words, touched the strings, that restored self-respect and the will to fight to the French people. Thus did Charles de Gaulle become the leader of Free France, embodying and mobilizing its national forces for the anti-Fascist campaign. His moral rectitude was the quality most apparent—and to Roosevelt and Churchill, most vexing. But it was his strategic and political insight, still insufficiently appreciated, which allowed him to bring France through the war as a nation accorded status of the first rank, a member of the Big Four.

The opportunities for untrammelled personal maneuver offered by the war and France's plight were denied De Gaulle by his country's postwar politics and so, accordingly, he retired to private life at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. Only when the nation he believed he "incarnated" was again threatened, this time by inner conflict generated by the Algerian war, did he return

to Paris, and then only upon being summoned and after extracting a grant of extraordinary powers. This time the general had available the myth of his earlier success, and he used it consummately, restoring the integrity of the civil authority over the military, preventing civil war, suppressing eventually a pervasive terror, reviving a sick economy, and of course, granting independence to Algeria. This, he realized, was essential in order to end a wasting war and halt a spreading moral rot at home and to set France upon a path in which it could pursue its authentic ideals.

After these two passages of national salvation, De Gaulle's more routine acts of statecraft—in particular, his efforts to arrange for France an independent foreign policy and a leading part in Western if not in world affairs—seemed anticlimactic. Certainly his finest moments were those he spent with his own people. His relations with foreigners too often involved a projection of his personality—his megalomania, some would say—with the unhappy result that he attempted to dispose of a degree of real power which France simply did not possess. Perhaps his over-reaching flowed from a kind of compensatory nationalism with which he meant to save the French people for their trauma in Algeria. At any rate, his pursuit of national grandeur measurably diminished whatever chances there might have been for creating stronger Western, especially European, institutions in his time.

Nor did it add to his reputation, even at home. Rendered dispensable by the strengths which he more than anyone had helped France attain, he was in effect dismissed by the people a year and a half ago, having chosen with his characteristic compulsive audacity to hinge his tenure in office on an issue of trivial note. So, quietly and inscrutably, he returned to Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. He was one of the genuinely towering figures of his times. But first, he was a great and splendid man of France.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Embodiment of France

He became the mouthpiece, the conscience, the chronicler, the embodiment of France—a role he could sustain, and the mass of Frenchmen could applaud, because he was generally successful. He was right about the course of the war when most of his fellow countrymen were wrong. He was right about the state of France when most of the allies were wrong. He was right about the limitations of French action in Algeria and black Africa. Whether he was right about Europe, China, Communism, international currencies, Quebec and all the other subjects on which he lectured humanity is, of course, open to question. But De Gaulle was never second-hand, never small, almost never dull, and frequently, both in thought and action, brilliant. Although in the end he was rejected by the electorate, De Gaulle has left his mark on his country more profoundly than any man since Napoleon.

—From The Times (London).

Three decades of French history are entirely dominated by him, in the good and the bad, in the heroism of resistance to the German invasion and to the Petainist capitulation no less than in the arrogance of a political dream of primacy contradicted by history and geography, in the safeguarding of his country's liberty no less than in the absurd "no" he put to the hopes of European union with London.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

In all his actions, whether in peacetime, in the face of imminent civil war or at the front, he showed exceptional courage. If he was not considerate of others, neither did he himself take the easy way. He might have become president of a lesser united Europe, but he was more concerned with being right than with being president. "I am sometimes mistaken in my actions," he once said, "but never in my predictions."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

When we say that De Gaulle embodied France, of what France do we speak? Not surely the France of les philosophes or the salons, the France of wit, skepticism, farce, irreverence, impudent speculation, modishness or Voltaire. No: He embodied two other Frances, older, perhaps more durable.

One was the ideal France of chivalry and glory, shining like a golden vision above and through all the transient governmental phantasms which have succeeded each other in Paris since 1789. The other was a real France: a France sober, almost puritanical, devoutly Roman Catholic, tenacious, proud, dignified, industrious, conservative, patriotic, military—the France of Bossuet, De Vigny and Péguy. It was for the right to represent this France—for its very soul, if you please—that De Gaulle, during the war, wrestled with and justly vanquished Petain. It is from De Gaulle's embodiment of these two Frances that both his greatness and his littleness proceed.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

This extraordinary man influenced his homeland as no Frenchman has done since Napoleon. He demonstrated what love of country could achieve. He transformed France from being a source of international derision to a position of outstanding authority and prestige among the powers. He made the French reach for greatness.

—From the Daily Express (London).

A disaster. A savior. Dictator. Democrat. Arrogant. Awkward. Patient. Audacious. Honest. Devious. Farsighted. Blinked. Mix the words any way you like and General Charles de Gaulle still throws a long shadow over history. The shadow of a very great man.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

One of the last world statesmen who deserved to be called "great leaders," he was first of all a Frenchman and a man who devoted his remarkable life to France and to the grandeur of France.

—From Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

Death struck General de Gaulle at solitaire, in the deliberately enjoyed evening of life, at the pastime of the simple citizen, which he always was and yet—as the embodiment of France—was not.

Only the French, the people—they are to bear him to the grave. For between him and France—he always held this idea high—there can be no intermediaries, no go-betweens.

—From the Tagesanzeiger (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—Ambassadors from the six powers, England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, held a meeting here yesterday in light of the present gravity of the situation in Turkey. A joint note, renewing in stronger language their demands, will be sent by the ambassadors to Turkey's new minister, Tewfik Pasha. News from the provinces continues to be very unsatisfactory, and a general impression prevails that European intervention will become absolutely necessary to prevent further bloodshed.

Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1920

PARIS—Once more the people of Paris gave evidence of their inflexible instinct for finding the fitting expression of national thoughts and emotions. Yesterday, while tears streamed from the eyes of many, while others knelt in prayer or bowed their heads, the remains of the Unknown Soldier . . . were borne up the Champs Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe, where thousands filed passed the great cannon surmounted by the coffin, draped in black with the tricolor wreath on top.



On the Old and New Leadership

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The death of Charles de Gaulle reminds me of the lovely verse by Stephen Phillips, the English poet:

O for a living man to lead!
That will not huddle when we bleed
O for the silent door of the dead!
One that is happy in his height,
And one that in a nation's night
Bath solitary certitude of light.

All this he had and it partly explains the genuine sense of loss at his passing, even here on the Potomac. But it is not the full explanation. His "certitude" often infuriated Washington and all but broke America's faith in the common defense of Western civilization.

But he had other qualities now uncommon in a world of political technicians. He knew what he wanted, which is a rare quality in this ambiguous time. He knew the power of the word "no." He knew when to be silent and when to speak, and he had the gifts of precision, poetry, and prophecy.

Long before we were talking about "permissiveness" and the decline of authority in the United States, he was writing: "These are hard days for authority. Current custom attacks it and legislation tends to weaken it. In the home and in the factory, in the state and in the street, it arouses impatience and criticism rather than confidence and obedience. Jostled from below whenever it shows its head, it has come to doubt itself, to feel its way, to assert itself at the wrong moment; when it is unsure, with reluctance, excuses and extreme caution; when it is overconfident, harshly, roughly, and with a nagging formalism . . ."

"Our contemporaries, by reason of their shifting beliefs, their anemic traditions, and exhausted loyalties, have lost the sense of deference and no longer wish to observe the rules of conduct which were once firmly established . . ."

If this were true, I asked, would he not unite Europe, France and neither will Britain, nor the United States, but China will. There is the force that will bring Russia and Europe back together again. The Cold War is a passing phase. America has won it in Europe and doesn't know it, but other great divisions will arise. At the end of the century, the critical tension in the world may not be ideological but racial.

Here again the "certitude" which made him a great Frenchman, and the ranging mind thinking in generations and epochs. But was he a great statesman of the world? The historians of France may have a loftier view of this than the historians in the rest of the Western world.

Even when De Gaulle's nationalist views were getting the American forces out of France and blocking the integration of Europe, that other great Frenchman (and great world statesman as well), Jean Monnet, used to urge compassion for De Gaulle's views.

Wait Until Later
"You must always remember," Monnet said, "it is the living De Gaulle who speaks; but it is the dead De Gaulle who acts. You must wait and look back on it all later."

Well, that is what the world is doing now—perhaps far too soon, and in French terms it may be that Monnet was right. In his brave and dangerous liberation of Algeria, De Gaulle undoubtedly allied himself with the historic

liberation of the overseas territories.

He may very well have been right in his assumption that the United States would never risk atomic destruction in the defense of France, and France, therefore, must keep an independent atomic force of its own. But while he knew what he wanted, he wanted too many contradictory things: glory without power, strength without allied unity, equality without size. "A nation of heroes and saints" in a world of scoundrels.

It was easy to understand many of his longings. He hated this big, clattering, homogenized world. His writings were full of the old, noble words—honor, dignity, sacrifice, independence, courage and grandeur—and naturally enough, he resented the fact that Europe, the common home of Dante and Goethe, the center of the political and cultural world for a thousand years, should be dominated by those two clumsy giants, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Still, somehow romance and reality never quite came together in his policies, and even the other Western allies were never willing to exchange American influence and power, which irritated but did not protect them.

What he did, above all question, was to restore the pride of a defeated nation, and to bring the voice of France back into the highest councils of the world. He made the masses of his fellow countrymen believe in him; though he believed more in authority than democracy and didn't quite believe in them.

Nobody is really going to weep for the bad old days of the two World Wars. They produced unspeakable horrors, which make our present struggles seem almost bearable, but they did produce some spectacular men, and De Gaulle was the last of them in the West.

What All Roads Lead To

By Claire Sterling

ROME—This city, which last month had the world's first recorded anti-traffic strike, is a good example of why a planet that already has 92 million cars and is turning out 23 million more yearly ought to stop and think about this.

The workers who struck against Roman traffic were not worrying about the poisonous fumes sprayed out by passing cars—which inhaled in a closed vehicle, will kill a human being in an hour; or traffic noises, which often hit 60 or 70 decibels in people's living rooms here, almost double the supposed limit of human endurance; or the untidy gas stations, old cars clogging and parking lots where green trees used to be. What they cared about was that cars were now moving through downtown Rome at a speed of less than a mile an hour. Furthermore, what they really minded about this granddaddy of all traffic jams wasn't so much the human wear and tear as the waste of time: the equivalent of 40 to 70 days a year per head getting to and from work—a loss in man-hours of nearly \$1 billion.

In other words, the family car in Rome is now guilty of the one unpardonable sin: Not that it is murderous, maddening, largely useless and expensive, but that it has become an impediment to making money.

Room for More?

Naturally this is not yet a problem for cities like Kabul or Addis Ababa, and even Rome hasn't yet reached its saturation point. Only one in three Romans owns a car so far—a humiliating reminder of Italy's opulence lag compared, say, to the United States. But the gap is quickly narrowing as Romans trying to travel by bus find themselves stalled by all those other Romans driving cars, leading them to swear off buses and get a car of their own, leading to even slower buses and thus to yet more cars.

All this is adding up to what "amenitarians" call a societal problem: indeed, the societal problem of the next half-century. Amenitarians are environmental

experts particularly concerned with man's peace of mind. There are several clever ones in the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, whose views of the automobile must send quivers through the world's hundred-billion-dollar automobile industry. The real question, they say, is not whether or when car exhausts will raise global temperatures sufficiently to melt the polar ice-caps—one of the environmentalists' favorite fright stories—because there will be too many cars preventing each other from circulating long before then. Rome may be slightly ahead of other big, rich cities in this respect because of its narrow streets and untouchable historical monuments. But it is only a matter of time before every prosperous city on earth is up against the same thing.

Meanwhile, the car has already become the biggest nuisance of urban life. First of all, it is a voracious consumer of land. What with roads, garages, gas stations, repair shops, parking lots, it is already swallowing up a fifth of the average American city's usable urban land, running to a million acres a year throughout the United States. Then there is the noise of traffic. A recent OECD report, based on studies made in Stockholm, Vienna, London, Moscow and elsewhere, indicates that daytime traffic noises cause marked irritation and frustration, and sharp declines in work efficiency even after the noisiest stop. As for night sleep, the Russians estimate that at 50 decibels people need an hour and a half to fall asleep, whereas at 30 decibels it takes only 20 minutes. Furthermore the period of deep sleep is cut in half or worse at 50 decibels, followed upon waking, by a sense of fatigue and palpitations. Studies of the primitive Masai tribe in the Sudan, living in an almost purely noise-free environment, suggest that aging Masai natives have much better hearing, for much longer, than aging natives of New York, Düsseldorf and Cairo.

There is also the incredible difficulty of getting rid of dead cars. Nobody has yet invented a sewage

system for their carcasses, which cost more to strip down than the metal is worth, or their practically indestructible rubber tires, or even the old oil which cars still on the road must change every thousand miles. The oil cannot be burned without adding to air pollution, the tires might be used for landfill but tend to bob up again. The car cases might be compressed into cakes for scrap or harbor-fill, but only if car-owners or the state will foot the bill. While there is some thinking along these lines, nobody expects to come up with anything like a neat solution.

Impact on Landscape

Above all, though, is the critical consideration of the automobile's impact on urban form, the shape of a modern city. The more motorized city-dwellers are, the more they wander out to haphazard and inefficient suburbs; and the more they depend on their cars, the less attention is paid to public transport. There will always be people in every society who can't afford a car or can't drive, and have to get to their jobs, or the hospital, or shops, or their friends. Yet Rome, with 2,000 kilometers of city streets, has only 58 kilometers of street-runs reserved for buses, and Los Angeles, altogether dependent on private cars, has practically no public transport.

The amenitarians say the only sensible remedy is massive investment to make urban public transport extensive, fast, and preferably free.

Since this is most unlikely to happen, the cities are clogged with cars, the cars will have to go. Not that they would have to go altogether. They will simply have to be kept out of the middle of cities, either taxed away, or fined away, or towed away, or simply banished by law.

So, though General Motors, Ford, Volkswagen, and company are working to like this, it seems plausible to suggest that some day, somehow, some control will have to be imposed on the unrestricted production of cars. It would be nice to think that the world's six major car-producing countries might eventually agree on that.

Finland's Uneasy Coalition

Waiting for Winter

By Don Cook

HELSINKI—Finland is the only non-Communist country in Europe where Communists are members of the government, and few Finns appear to be very happy or comfortable with the situation, including some of the Communists themselves.

Indeed, if the present government were a straight reflection of the results of the general election held last March, the Communists, split between a Stalinist and a liberal wing, would be out.

The country moved decisively to the right, and the Communist vote fell by one-quarter to only 16 percent of the total ballots cast—by far the smallest showing the party has mustered in Finland since the war.

But it took four months of tough and complicated political negotiations after the election to put together an uneasy and not very happy coalition. The presence of three Communists in the cabinet is due not to the political strength of the party in parliament, but to what is euphemistically called "the realities of the situation."

In this case, the big reality is President Urho Kekkonen, whose iron grip on Finnish political life is simply not challenged. Despite the heavy Communist election setback—indeed, some Finns say because of it—Kekkonen insisted that as starting point for a new coalition government the Communists had to be included once again in the cabinet.

In the president's view, exclusion of the Communists would cause more trouble with Moscow than their inclusion would cause at home.

With this political dictate as the starting point, a cabinet finally emerged from which were excluded the two parties that gained the most votes and the most parliamentary seats in the election—the National Coalition party of conservatives, who increased their vote by 11 percent and 11 seats,

and the Rural party, which a spectacular gain of 17 percent votes and went from one seat.

Uneasy Alliance

The leftist coalition is a comfortable combine of five ties which on paper hold 120 seats. But in political look and temper the coalition reflects neither the voting pattern of the country nor the real desires of most of its citizens.

Adding to instability is that the Communist party has split since the Prague invasion August, 1968. The Finnish passed a resolution condemning the Soviet action and it remains unrepudiated. But Stalinist minority in the parliament, and Moscow finding it easy to decide side to back from day to day. The fragility of the coalition was demonstrated recently when the Stalinists among the 36 members of the Communist faction either voted for the government or were a relatively minor piece of service legislation.

In short, not only is it a easy coalition among five; it is also an uneasy alliance of the Communist party.

As a result of all this, it is a very pessimistic mood that is starting to grip the country. The Finns tend to be the most somber and stoic of the Scandinavians, which, considering what the had to live through in this century, is not to be wondered. But now, even allowing for the step down of the pessimism somewhat more noted in other countries, the mood is not good.

Kekkonen, the controversial Finnish father-figure, says he stepped down after his second term of office ends in 1974. He thinks he has done his duty. And when he does, he'll next.

Letters

Lippmann on De Gaulle

I have known many devoted admirers of General de Gaulle and, having long been one of them, I think I know why they feel as they do. He has had a courage, which is the first ingredient of great leadership. For the man who fears nothing—he is bullets, bombs, words, actions—dispels the anxiety of most men, and they follow him. He had extraordinary foresight, the ability to see beyond the end of the tunnel. It was not easy in the days when France had fallen to see that the war would be won and how it would be won and how France would be restored, and after the war was over it was not easy to see that the empire had to be liquidated and that the frontiers of the Cold War would not last, and that the military intervention in Indochina would turn into a quagmire.

This uneasy foresight included the realization that the political structure of parliamentary government in Europe and of presidential government in America would not be adequate to handle the problems of the post-war world. Thus, with that courage and that foresight, he showed his own nation and many others in other nations how to survive and persevere.

WALTER LIPPMANN, Washington.

My Lai and Hue

As a citizen of the U.S., I am roundly condemned in your issue by one Roger Boyes of Boston for my letter. (Oct. 29) so much emotional clapnet. It was even less than the empty sentimentalism for the cry of Hue, almost 4,000 were deprived of life in a campaign to force for. Their skulls, fill graves and lining river assembly await Mr. Boyes' tion. His cold indifference murder and his warm pat to the My Lai trial reveal but thinly disguised in place: his political turn (Dr.) FRANK M. COI, Kearsar, West Germany.

London.

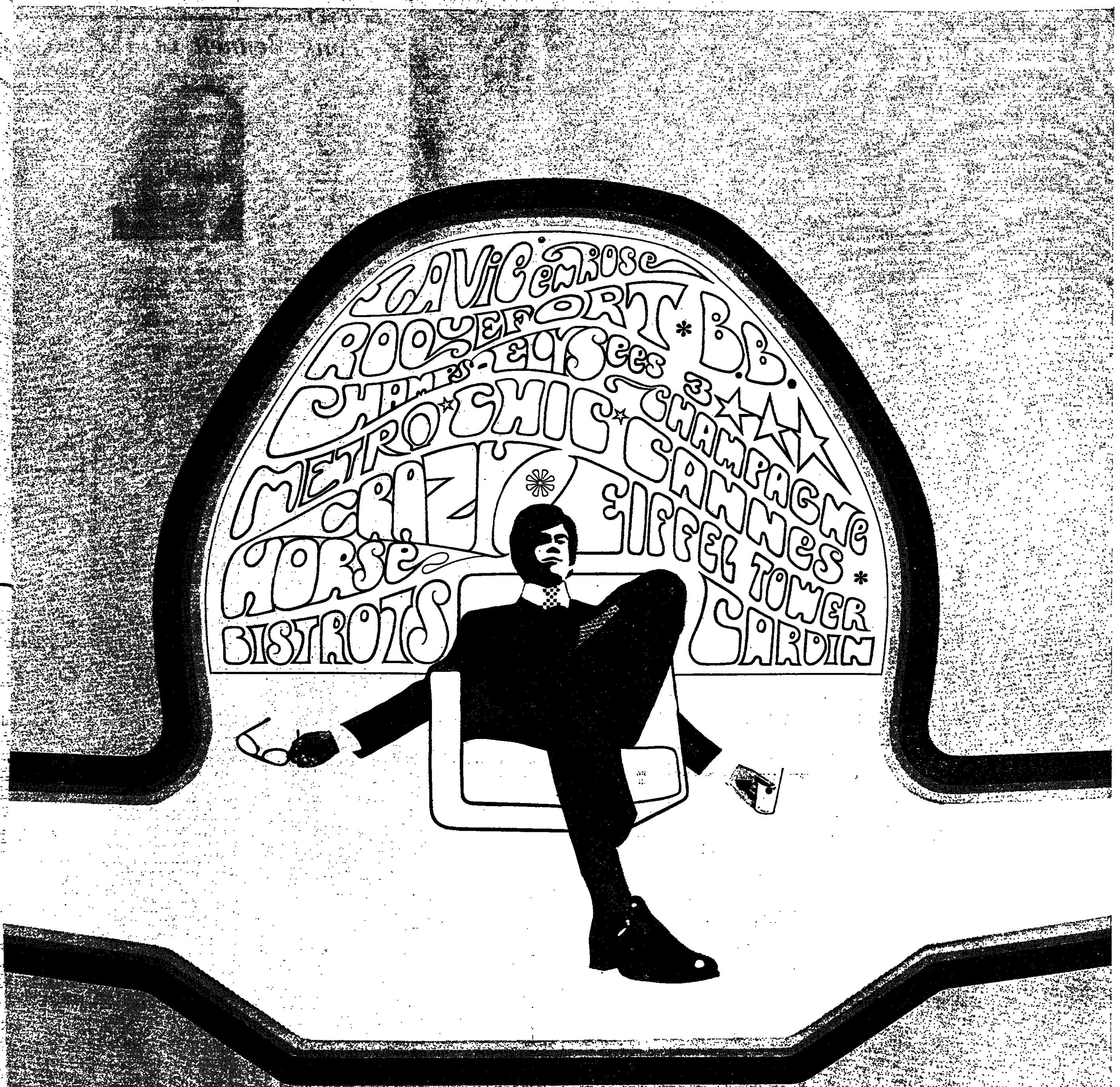
Healing the Wound

The rejection of the shell-Nixon platform only halves reflects the good of the American voters. The Senate races the action forces cannot claim. Conservative gains are as anced by liberal gains. I in the governor races can't rejection of the adm platform. Now, it remains Republicans in Congress their good intentions in the country. Conscience would do a great deal the wounds of this bitter and bring America back and progress.

JOHN Geneva.

Tuesday Quarter

Could it be that Coach of the now-controversial Bayview comic strip, has no My Lai trial, no enough steroids? RICHARD LA Paris.



Vive la Difference!

Business trips to the States are different, there's no getting around it. You make more preparations for them. And you always have lots to do once you land. But on your way, sit back and enjoy life.

Air France Boeing 747s are different, too. They've got that inimitable French atmosphere that has made so many generations of Americans consider Paris* and France their "second home". You'll enjoy your trip much more if you take an Air France Boeing 747.

AIR FRANCE

le bon voyage

*Even if you're not actually in Paris, pass through and take advantage of the wonderful tax-free shops at Orly.

On Stage in New York

Danny Kaye Steals
Richard Rodgers Show

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Danny Kaye is a great and a good man and last night at the Imperial Theater he returned to the Broadway stage after an absence of nearly 30 years. You had better go and see him now because at this rate he won't be back until 1989. And even though he then might possibly be in a better play, it is really worth the wait?

Kaye is so warm and lovable an entertainer, such a totally ingratiating actor that, for me at least, he can do no wrong. It need take no unduly critical mind to note the flaws in the musical itself, "Two by Two," which stars Noah and all 40 days and nights of his rain. There is too much rain, but then there is also a great deal of Danny Kaye as compensation.

The musical has been based upon Clifford Odets' 1934 play, "The Flowering Peach," and right there was the producer's first mistake. This retelling of the Genesis story of Noah in the merrily anachronistic terms of a family from the Borough Belt could never have been much of a play. The next mistake was to get Peter Scote to write the book for it—for this is almost as cutely sentimental as the original Odets, and if anything more prolix. The show seems so long that at times you feel it ought to be called "Three by Three."

However, having made those two mistakes, the producer then did a very smart thing. He hired himself to write the music and as he happens to be Richard Rodgers—writing his 38th Broadway musical—this was highly suitable. And Rodgers has delivered some very good numbers. This is not going to go down as his best musical score, but neither is it going down as his worst.

Better Ballads

He can still write a ballad better than anyone around, he has one number that sounds suspiciously like a protest song, and his comedy still has the old effectiveness. Also in Martin Charnin he has found a very serviceable lyricist, with a properly light touch, and ear for sinuous rhythms.

Of course the trouble is the story—who really wants to hear about Noah? Who hasn't heard already? He had even guessed he was Jewish—we just didn't know he was half-brother to Sholem Aleichem's Teyve. And Stone's writing here is ponderous, striking quite the wrong tone, I thought, for the musical theater. Finally I was distressed to find that Odets' original use of the word "manure" has been replaced with something more modish and shorter by two letters. This is the second time a major family musical has used a four-letter word, and while it may be fashionable, in

the view of many perfectly ordinary people it removes the musical from the realm of family entertainment. Let us keep obscenity for legitimate plays, or musicals with an exclusively adult appeal. But for Danny Kaye—it is only a matter of taste—surely, no.

Joe Layton, the director, and the entire cast are very good indeed, and it is not their fault that the musical falls off badly in the second half. Layton handles Noah's dialogues with God most imaginatively, using delightful visual puns from old and modern master paintings, always imaginatively and sometimes with real wit—such as a host of Van Gogh chairs being interpreted by Noah as an invitation to sit down. Presumably some of the credit for this imagination also goes to David Hays, responsible for the vigorously conceived scenery, and John Gleason who conceived the lighting. Fred Vogel's costumes are also most attractive and original. It is a good show to look at.

But the reason the show may well prove popular and overcome its unevenness, is quite simply Kaye and the rest of the cast. Joan Copeland, who has one of the most lamentable stage death scenes since Little Nell, is perfectly charming as Noah's wife, his three sons are stalwartly played by Harry Goz, Michael Karm, and a very promising musical newcomer, Walter Willson while Marilyn Cooper, Madeline Kahn and Tricia O'Neil are spirited as their three wives. But, however good they are, it is Kaye's show.

Critics singing praises of the new show included Jack Caver of United Press International, and Associated Press reviewer William Glover. "One of Richard Rodgers' finest musicals," Glover reported, "Two by Two" starring Danny Kaye is a show for everyone, rich in comedy, full of melody and that rare ingredient, heart. Less effusive in his praise, the UPI critic found "a homespun, sentimental quality about the show that is refreshing these days."

Other new plays in New York include:

"Hay Fever," an early Noel Coward comedy revived by Leonard Silman at the Helen Hayes Theater, got both good and bad notices. UPI reviewer Jack Caver said it was "a pleasure to report" the play has been "done right by." AP critic, William Glover disagreed. "To be avoided by allergies to clumsy endeavor," says he. Shirley Booth is the chief victim of "lamentable miscasting," Caver said, and on this score Timesman Clive Barnes agreed. Barnes, however, credited the cast with "a valiant struggle" and "landing a few good laughs."

"Orlando Furioso," directed by Luca Ronconi, opened at Bryant Park under a big bubble supplied by a local tennis club. "The Teatro Libero di Roma version of Ariosto's poem 'Orlando' makes a spectacle of itself," says Barnes, citing the beating of breasts, pulling of hair and screaming as among the excesses of the arena. "One is stunned by the entertainment's reputation and wonders. Something could have gone wrong in transit."

"The President's Daughter," at the Billy Rose Theater is

Danny Kaye, right, embraces composer Richard Rodgers after opening night of "Two by Two" in New York.



"Yiddish-American" theater according to the producers, which means nothing more than that the dialogue alternates between Yiddish and English, reported Thomas Lask in The Times. The songs are "sentimental, sprightly, sentimental, saucy, sentimental," he says, but "you can't fault the performers." In fact, Chayele Rosenthal sounds as if she could do something with better material, the critic said.

"A Passage to E. M. Forster," an ANTA production at the Theater de Lys, arranged from the writings of Forster by William Roerick and Thomas Coley, was termed "a dramatic miscellany" in Clive Barnes' review for The Times. "There is something antiseptically non-theatrical about the sight of five stools and five lecterns played out across a bare stage," says the critic. But "so much of Forster's character comes through" this mixture of anthology and biographical commentary. "That I found myself enjoying this retrospective, certainly against my initial better prejudices." The five actors, Peggy Wood, Teresa Wright, Robert Dryden, Roerick and Coley read some of the essays.

Anecdotes are related, and some of the novels "are slipped into dramatization," Barnes says.

"A Dream Out of Time" is a first play by Irwin Bauer at the Promenade Theater. "Without being perfect," said Barnes "I would recommend it without hesitation." Bauer's prime success, according to the critic, is to have transferred a complex character, that of the lead, to the stage. James L. Sloan heads the cast, playing a young radical who returns home to fight for the American dream.

"Story Theater," at the Broadway Ambassador Theater, is based on Grimm's fairy tales as adapted and directed by Paul Sills. "Who in his right mind would dare put on for blasé bit seekers a show based on bedtime stories from long-ago childhood?" muses William Glover of the AP. "Never mind the odds," he goes on, "it works beautifully." Jack Gaver of UPI adds: "Story Theater is special stuff that will draw raves from some and leave others less enthusiastic. You just have to find out for yourself."

"The Good Woman of Setzuan," the Bertolt play in a

Dining Out in Italy: Specializing in Roman Rusticity

By Shari Steiner

ROME.—In the last 11 years, a Pasadena, Calif., man has cornered the market on restaurants specializing in good food plus robust, rustic Italian entertainment. Remington Olmsted, who arrived in Rome as a student in 1959—his first was Da Meo Patacca on the 15th-century Piazza Mercanti in Trastevere. Now, he has three, all on the same square, plus another in Gaeta—and no time for musicals, at least as a performer.

Meo Patacca has everything—lantern light, a Neapolitan hearth, a masked bandit mounted on a white stallion, singing, red-sashed waiters and room for 600 clients. The prices are reasonable and the food, particularly the roast lamb, is good.

With Meo Patacca packing them in, Mr. Olmsted opened Da Ciceracchio across the piazza three years ago, as a beer hall. Da Ciceracchio is in an old subterranean jail, with walls dating back to the Roman Empire. It was only a step from beer to steaks and chops—with a gigantic sizzling sirloin as the pièce de résistance. A few weeks ago, Mr. Olmsted opened a third restaurant on the same square. It is called Ar Fiammosca and the specialty is Maine lobster.

The name Fiammosca comes—as does Meo Patacca, a legendary wandering minstrel—from Trastevere folklore. During the early 1500s, when Spain and France were fighting for possession of Naples, an insult led to the "Sfida di Barletta," pitting 13 of the best Spanish knights against 13 Italians. The knight Fiammosca emerged the champion and the protector of Italian honor.

Mr. Olmsted's 1970 restaurant has all the massive wood and open-hearth look of the Fiammosca era. The waiters are dressed as Italian fishermen and the musicians wear the Neapolitan Harlequin masks and clothes.

When I was there, the first air-freighted lot of lobsters from Maine had already been asked for but the fish tanks were full of large Sardinian crayfish and freshwater trout, brought down from the Abruzzi region. The balance of the large selection of fish and shellfish comes from pasta. Mr. Olmsted has yet another establishment.

For starters, the spaghetti alle vongole (with clam sauce) is superb. For the second course, Fiammosca chef Vittorio Silvestro recommends grilled fish. He does this very quickly on an open fire searing in the delicate, fresh taste, and serves it up with chunks of lemon and butter and a sprinkling of parsley.



At Rome's Fantasio di Trastevere.

For dessert, the chef suggests his homemade ice cream. His concoctions are richer than most of those you find in Rome, and not completely blended. You get a slight separation in taste between the cream and the fresh fruit (I had strawberry. Mr. Silvestro says I must come back when he makes a batch with fresh bay leaves). Simple, but good.

The Olmsted wine cellars include French and German labels, but the one suggested for the fish was the pale Soave Bertani.

Prices at the Fiammosca are on a par with the other Olmsted restaurants. A two-course meal with dessert, wine and coffee runs 3,500 lire (\$5.80).

(Ar Fiammosca, Piazza Mercanti, Telephone Mr. Olmsted at 58 25 52 to be sure about Maine lobster. Open for lunch and dinner every day but Sunday.)

On the other side of Viale Trastevere, Constanti Brugnoli

has opened another eating establishment, catering to those in search of rustic Rome.

The Fantasio di Trastevere is inside the former Teatro di Tiberino, where "people's comedies" were presented in the 1800s. When the "people" stopped coming, the building was sold and, until Mr. Brugnoli bought it three years ago, was used as a print shop. He has restored the rustic courtyard, refurbished the interior and the stage. His waiters and waitresses are dressed in folk costumes from several Italian regions. Later this winter he plans to open a discotheque in the cellar. For the moment, all the music is provided by folk singers who perform on the stage for two hours every evening.

The food is of the traditional, Roman variety—pasta alla rubeola (pasta, with red peppers and tomato sauce), for example, is a good spicy pasta course. Mr. Brugnoli recommends sciallino (veal with ham) or sciallino alla Marsala (veal scallops in Marsala sauce) for the main course. Wines are brought in mainly from the Castelli Romani. The meals are well prepared and good, but uninspiring except for a warm, herb bread which is earthy but not heavy.

Prices run 6,000 lire (\$10) and up for a two-course meal. Fantasio di Trastevere, 6 Via di Santa Dorotea. Open every night for dinner. Telephone: 588-25-88.

They later rallied and crushed the final resistance. "Despairing of escape and hounded in every way," the historian wrote, "they (the Jews) flung their wives and children, and themselves, too, into the immensely deep artificial ravine that yawned under the citadel."

"In fact, the fury of the victors seemed less destructive than the suicidal frenzy of the trapped men." 4,000 fell by Roman swords, but those who plunged to destruction proved to be over 5,000.

"The sole survivors were two women."

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Israelis Report Discovery of Lost City

TUBERIAS, Israel, Nov. 11 (AP).—Israeli archaeologists said today that they have found what is believed the lost Jewish city of Gamala—where one of history's biggest mass suicides took place.

If they are right, it could be one of the biggest archaeological discoveries in Israel since the findings at Masada, where similar mass suicides took place.

Israeli archaeologist Shmuryahu Gutman said he found what he believes to be the site of Gamala on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria overlooking the Sea of Galilee.

The location of the "lost city" of Gamala is in the central Golan Heights, 10 miles southwest of Quneitra and 5 miles east of the 1967 cease-fire line. It lies just east of the Arab village of Yahudia in Wadi Dailiyot.

Mr. Gutman said his group has discovered the remains of

a wall, houses, Roman-era pottery and a water source.

"Everything seems to fit," he said.

Excavation will start on the site as soon as he receives government permission, Mr. Gutman added.

Roman Conquest

Gamala fell to Vespasian's Roman legions in A.D. 67. Historian Josephus Flavius said 5,000 Jews jumped off a cliff to their deaths when the city finally fell to the Romans.

There have been several unsuccessful Israeli attempts to place Gamala since the Golan Heights fell to the Israelis in June 1967.

The heights were virtually

unexplored during Syrian rule. The archaeological site, situated with a copy of Josephus' "The Jewish War," found the site which they said matched the historian's description. Josephus had written that Gamala was on a steep mountain shaped like a back of a camel—hence the name Gamala—and built on two levels.

The Israelis say the site can only be reached by helicopter or by hiking eight miles through rugged terrain.

Josephus' Report

Josephus wrote that Vespasian's troops attacked Gamala but were repulsed when they tried to capture the topmost level.

E. M. Forster's Homosexual Novel Will Be Published in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Plans are going ahead to publish a homosexual novel by the late E. M. Forster, one of this century's most celebrated English writers.

Forster, author of "A Passage to India," died in June, aged 81. Among his effects was the manuscript of "Maurice," written between 1915 and 1913 and previously shown only to close friends. Prof. Walter Sprott, an executor of Forster's will, said: "I believe the novel ought to be published and I think now that it certainly will be. He did not want it published in his lifetime because he thought there would be some sort of about it and he did not want to be involved in that."

A spokesman for Edward Arnold, a London publishing company, said his firm will publish the novel in Britain "probably in the latter part of next year." No publication date has been set.

It was understood that American publication rights for the novel are being negotiated. "Maurice" deals with a homosexual relationship between two undergraduates at Cambridge University.

Music in London

Tony Bennett vs. Technology

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Tony Bennett, as almost everyone knows, "left his heart in San Francisco." That, at least, is what he says every time he sings the song; and he has sung it thousands of times.

In a sense, it is true. He first sang "I Left My Heart in San Francisco" in, of all places, San Francisco, at the Fairmont Hotel in 1962. It became, and still is, his biggest hit. Such things happen from time to time, with a singer and a song; Al Jolson and "My Mammy," Bing Crosby and "When the Blue of the Night," and Frank Sinatra and "The Young at Heart."

Tony Bennett is singing "San Francisco" twice a day at the Palladium, and he's doing rather more than that. Since he can't take his audience to see the city, he brings the city to them in a moving picture color projection showing him in windbreaker, wandering through the streets and parks, while the real Tony, suddenly looking very small, sings the song.

More is involved in this than just a tribute by a native New Yorker to a city that has meant so much to him. Tony is looking ahead to video cassettes and video discs, and this is the form he thinks the presentation of songs will take. Just the singer standing there and singing won't be enough. A lot of imagination will be required, and, of course, a lot of money.

Technological, rather than musically technical, matters were on his mind when he talked at his hotel suite a few days ago. Public address systems, for example, and microphones. They are rarely satisfactory.

"It beats me," he was saying, "how it's possible that we can put men on the moon but haven't yet achieved a universal



Tony Bennett

high standard of sound amplification. Good P.A. systems exist, of course, and so do good microphones. But the itinerant singer, unless he carries his own system with him, has to make do with the local set-up, and too often the set-up is bad.

In America, Tony carries his own system with him, and he plans to bring it to Europe next year. He equates the singer facing bad amplification with the jazz musician, or any other musician, having to play on a bad instrument. The microphone can't make a voice any better than it actually is, any more than a good instrument makes a good musician. But bad P.A. can rob a beautiful voice of much of its beauty, and wreck the effect of a good instrumental backing.

Using a Mike

As is true of all popular singers, Tony Bennett offers no apology for his use of the mike. "I think of it," he says, "as an instrument on which I play with my voice. It is my means of singing to an audience intimately. Al Jolson, in pre-amplification days, used to leave the stage and work from the aisles, in order to establish that

intimacy. Today, the us in the audience." Jolson sang well in of amplification, but Bing Crosby, says I taught us all how to sing; but it was from a band, especially Coe or Buddy Rich's, sings with the Lorch harmonic Orchestra at the Royal Albert January, there is sprinkling of jazz in the orchestra for of the program to feel at home—and to sympathy players bounding Basie-Benn

Guitar Conz

Julian Bream will be the first perf Richard Rodney Benar Concerto Nov. 18 Elizabeth Hall in La Meles Ensemble will be ed by André Previn

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For any information, please

ELDA LANG

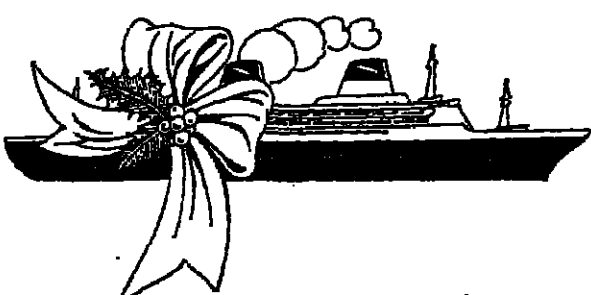
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Britain Steps Up Aid to Rolls-Royce

(Continued from Page 1)
ment, which has repeatedly said a policy of not helping "lame ducks." The government has in fact just abolished Industrial Reorganization Corporation, which invested in 10 to 15 such circumstances.

Rolls is known for its jets, but they represent small part of its turnover. It has had a high reputation as a jet engine manufacturer.

Rolls is known for its jets, but they represent small part of its turnover. It has had a high reputation as a jet engine manufacturer.

The company said in a statement that the cost of the engine had risen steeply because of unforeseen technical problems and rises in labor and material prices. It said a "substantial loss will arise on initial orders."

Rolls said also that it has been "necessary to agree that dividends on the ordinary capital will be limited to a nominal figure for a number of years."

The company reported a half-year trading loss and an expected, but not yet incurred, loss for the fiscal year at \$115.4 million—mostly the result of the increased engine development costs, it said.

All this sent Rolls shares plunging on the London Stock Exchange from \$1.39 to a new low of 98 cents.

At the government's insistence, independent accountants are being sent in to check on production costs and prospective rises of the RB 211-22.

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U.K. Under More Pressure To Crack Down on Inflation

By Louis Nevin

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—International pressure increased today on Britain's Conservative government to abandon its non-intervention economic policy and take immediate action to halt the country's accelerating inflation.

Emile van Lennep, Secretary General of the 25-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, expressed concern over the high rate of inflation in Britain.

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Curtauld's Earnings Decline

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Curtauld Ltd. said today that net profit for the year ended Sept. 30 was \$2.2 million (\$2.08 million in the prior year).

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The Post-Marxian Specter: Inflation

By Henry Owen

(The writer is a former chairman of the U.S. State Department Policy Planning Council.)

(WASHINGTON (WP)).—A specter is haunting Europe. That's what Karl Marx said over a century ago, and he's still right. Only the specter has changed. Inflation has replaced communism as the No. 1 threat to governments in Western Europe.

It was partly responsible for the overturn of the Minister Harold Wilson, and it helps to explain the recent election victory of the Conservative Party in Sweden and West Germany.

Prices in most European countries are rising at least 5 percent annually. The basic cause is the same as in the United States: No one yet found out how to combine full employment and price stability in a mature industrial economy for any substantial time.

Compounded by Wages
The problem is compounded by wage demands in increasingly aggressive trade union movements and by pressures for growing social welfare which generate continuing budgetary deficits. The central banks have generally followed restrictive policies, but they are unable singly to restore the imbalance.

What are the prospects for reversing this? New governments are usually full of good intentions. The French government of President Georges Pompidou launched a policy of financial rigidity. In Italy, Prime Minister Emilio Colombo promised to cut government expenditures and impose new taxes.

Germany's Economics Minister Karl Schiller ordered tax concessions on investments and set a temporary tax surcharge of 10 percent in an effort to slow the economy. Prime Minister Edward Heath's ministers in England urged businessmen to resist steep wage demands, and have proposed legislation to reduce unions' power.

"Inflation Will Continue"
As in the United States, these efforts are not growing political resistance. And none see policies will restrain inflation unless governments are prepared to stick with them, to the point of anguish from powerful domestic forces. On the basis of past experience, this is unlikely. Inflation will continue. Some policies have not so far offered.

European countries an easy way out. Many of these countries have some form of voluntary wage and price guidelines. Results have been uneven, despite some temporary successes. In most countries, union leaders pay them little heed. And businessmen have found that it is easier to give in to the unions, and pass the freight on to the consumer, than to face prolonged work stoppages.

There is at least one notable exception—Finland—where a pact among government, labor, industry, and other interests has worked. But these guidelines have the force of law and, in Europe as elsewhere, compulsory wage and price controls have only proved feasible in exceptional circumstances and for brief periods of time.

Certain Lack of Candor
The most important economic lesson of 25 years of postwar European history is the one that Robert Gordon of the University of Chicago reached by analyzing recent U.S. experience: Industrial countries can either restrain inflation, or they can maintain full employment, but no government—however gifted—can reasonably hope to do both for any substantial period.

So far no political leader, on either side of the Atlantic, has been wholly candid on this point. Public opinion is in the grip of political myths—that full employment and price stability can be reconciled—as powerful as the pre-Keynes myth that the way to cure depressions was by "putting the economy through the wringer." Like that earlier myth, it will die hard, after a good deal of suffering all round.

From discarding this myth all will benefit, but governments in power will benefit most. Their critics can exploit the hope that price stability and full employment can somehow both be attained; but responsible governments must accept the political onus of choosing where to place the emphasis between these two goals.

The real issue will then be seen as not how to achieve both—or, indeed, whether completely to achieve either—of these goals, but what balance to strike between them. There will almost surely be some unemployment and some inflation: the question is how much of each—and how to improve the trade-off between them through structural changes in the economy.

ITT Sales And Profits Rise Sharply

Occidental Net Falls, Libyan Curbs Are Cited

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—International Telephone & Telegraph today reported sharp gains in third-quarter and nine-month sales and profits.

Consolidated profits in the third quarter rose 24 percent to \$82 million, or 73 cents a share from the year-ago quarter. For the first nine months, net income was up 30 percent at \$238.5 million, or \$2.17 a share.

Third-quarter revenue was up 11 percent at \$1.48 billion and for the nine months it was up 13 percent at \$4.4 billion.

Harold S. Genen, president, said the high percentage increases are in part attributable to the inclusion of Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which recently became a subsidiary of ITT. He noted that 1969 figures had been restated to reflect "pooling of interests" transactions, including the operations of Hartford.

Occidental Petroleum
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Occidental Petroleum reported yesterday a 16 percent drop in third-quarter net earnings, despite a 27 percent jump in revenue.

That took earnings for the first nine months of the year to 84 percent below the level in the like 1969 period. Revenue was up 14.6 percent in the nine months.

Occidental, as have other oil firms recently, blamed the profit drop partially on generally soft conditions in the U.S. chemical market, as well as increased costs. But for Occidental the problem was complicated by severe cutbacks in Libyan crude oil production during July, August and part of September, prior to the settlement of a price and tax rate dispute.

The firm said it is currently producing 700,000 barrels daily, compared with 420,000 barrels daily during the dispute.

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$746	\$624
Profits (millions)...	0.08	1.86
Per Share	0.01	0.22

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$12	\$70.3
Profits (millions)...	2.33	1.57
Per Share	0.20	0.14

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$214.9	\$189.9
Profits (millions)...	3.7	1.97
Per Share	0.32	0.17

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$62.4	\$75.5
Profits (millions)...	2.81	3.16
Per Share	0.42	0.47

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$106.2	\$108.9
Profits (millions)...	5.59	6.22
Per Share	0.83	0.93

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$302.9	\$278.9
Profits (millions)...	9.19	4.28
Per Share	0.23	0.35

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$75.38	\$78.72
Profits (millions)...	8.29	15.65
Per Share	0.60	1.28

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$94.4	\$117.7
Profits (millions)...	8.47	7.72
Per Share	0.55	0.53

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$307.7	\$272.4
Profits (millions)...	33.23	28.78
Per Share	2.20	1.98

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	\$23.2	\$24.3
Profits (millions)...	18.05	17.81
Per Share	2.26	2.18

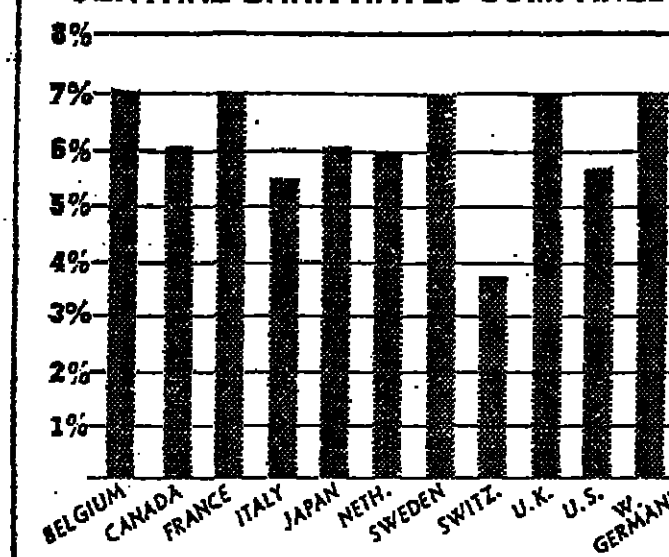
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CENTRAL BANK RATES COMPARED



Policy Shift at Fed Is Spotted In Wake of Discount Rate Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The lowering of the discount rate to 5 3/4 percent at half of the 12 U.S. Federal Reserve district banks yesterday signals a turn-around in Fed policy on tight money.

This was made clear by Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, who said in a Washington Post article that additional changes in the rate may be likely.

"I would like to see the Federal Reserve System move to a policy of small and frequent changes in the discount rate," he said.

"In this way, the discount rate may be kept in line with market interest rates."

The Fed's formal announcement yesterday said the cut "was on recognition of reductions that have taken place in other short-term interest rates, and is designed to bring the discount rate into better alignment with short-term rates generally."

The U.S. cut was promptly followed by the Bank of Canada, which said its lending rate would be lowered to 6 percent from 6.5 percent effective tomorrow.

For Canada, it was the fourth reduction in five months and considering the heavy links between the North American nations, not unexpected.

Despite the small size of the U.S. cut, some European monetary sources believe it could pave the way for a modest reduction in the

Morning Rally Fizzles, But NYSE Prices Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The stock market had all the good news in the world this morning, a Wall Street broker declared today. "So some of my customers took their profits."

It was a day to remember in the financial district, an area that has been starved for good news lately. But strong early price gains on the New York Stock Exchange faded during the session.

After the close yesterday, the Federal Reserve Board had cut the discount rate.

Then, shortly after the opening, with the General Motors strike in its 58th day, word flashed over news tickers that GM and the United Automobile Workers had reached agreement on all national economic and contract issues.

Hopeful Gains
The market had been edging upward in recent sessions amidst hopeful anticipation that both of these events would come to pass. When hope became actuality, stock prices staged a boom performance in the first hour of heavy trading, and then both the gains and the volume eased.

At 10:30 a.m., the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 8.28 at 785.67. But then the clutch began to slip. By 11:30 a.m., the Dow was up 5.20 and it finished at 779.50, up only 3.12.

Opening-hour volume was a big 5.44 million shares. Total turnover came to 13.52 million shares, compared with yesterday's 12.03 million shares.

The final tally at the exchange showed 850 advances and 479 declines. GM eased 5/8 to 72 7/8, typifying the extent to which the general market already has discounted its favorable tidings. GM gained 4 5/8 last week.

Merger Impact
Parke, Davis rose 2 3/8 to 27 1/2 as the most active issue. Warner-Lambert, the third most heavily traded stock, fell 1 1/2 to 64 3/4. Scheduled for completion Friday is a merger of the two large drug concerns.

Tele. No. 2 on the active roster, eased 5/8 to 20 3/8. Glamour issues generally displayed an easter trend toward the closing bell, giving further evidence of the day's profit-taking activity.

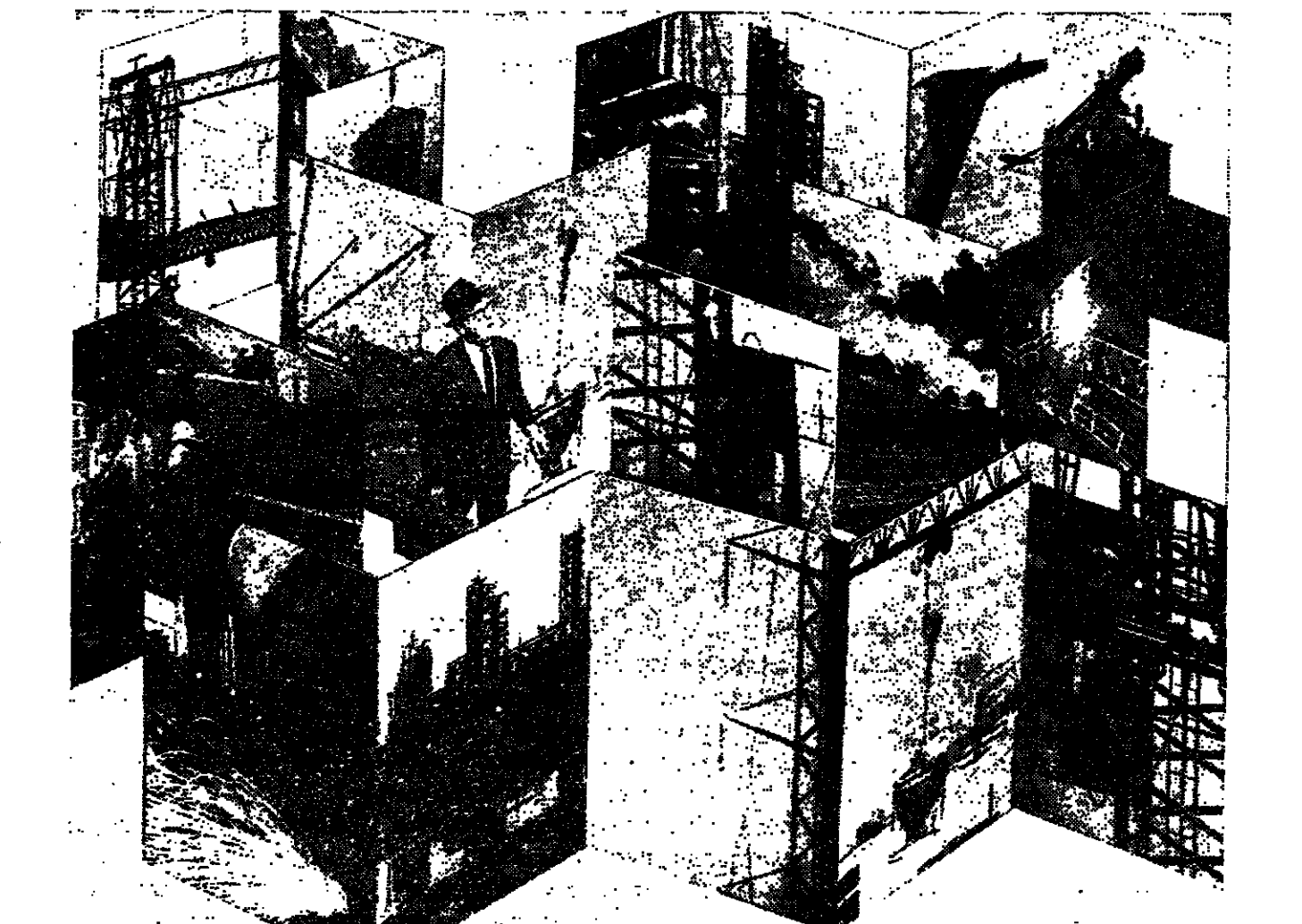
International Business Machines, for example, slipped 1 3/4 to 287 1/4 after selling as high as 301 1/2.

Washington D.C.
Bank Cuts Rate
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—First National Bank of Washington today reduced its prime lending rate from the prevailing level of 7 1/2 percent to 7 1/4 percent.

Large local banks apparently were unwilling to follow suit.

US. Sells Last of Its Silver
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The U.S. Treasury made history yesterday by selling the last of a hoard of mostly unrefined metal, ear-shaped by Eisenhower silver dollars, and the Defense Department has about 165 million ounces in the strategic stockpile. But neither of these stocks is expected to be sold.

For industrial consumers—makers of photographic film, silverware, jewelry, sophisticated conductors, and the like—the major question is which way the price will go. Since 1967, when the government stopped holding the price down to \$1.29 an ounce by selling to anyone at that level, it has never been less than \$1.54 and has risen as high as \$2.56.



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Money Troubles Still Multiplying For Du Pont Heir

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The financial woes of Lamont du Pont Copeland Jr., whose personal liabilities exceed his assets by \$37 million, continued to mushroom yesterday with the following developments:

• A small Midwest bank prepared to initiate recovery action after it was ordered by the Controller of the Currency's office to write off \$400,000 in loans representing 40 percent of the bank's net worth to Mr. Copeland and three companies in which he is involved.

Mr. Copeland is chairman and a major shareholder, filed under Chapter XI of the bankruptcy act, listing assets of \$33.6 million and liabilities of \$30.4 million.

Mr. Copeland filed his personal bankruptcy petition Oct. 20, listing more than 100 creditors, many of them banks and insurance companies.

Neutrals Begin Talks With EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The European Economic Commission will hold talks soon with Sweden, Switzerland and Austria on the subject of closer economic ties.

This was agreed here yesterday during separate meetings between the EEC Council of Ministers and delegations from the three countries.

No dates were fixed for the meetings.

The three nations said they wanted to cooperate closely with the EEC but could not undertake any ties that would endanger their neutrality.

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By Alan Truscott

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Yesterday's **Jumbies: COUPE PIKER NOTIFY HELPER**
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Reviewed by S.K. Oberbeck

The relationship with Jenny Hrus David from the lugubrious past with its dim, dark spots and into the light of the present and the possible joys of the future. "I had for the first time escaped from a marginal role in stories about other people," says David, who finally writes the book that he has wanted and the past he cannot change. By the end of the novel, my feeling was that West had written the sort of traditional story one has read before but reads again with pleasure—especially when it's done by a fictional character. I sometimes wonder if the book that used to be written, that authors today, stuck with Robbins, Portnoy or John Fowles, would be afraid to write. It resolves something. It makes the pieces fit. That's reassuring—or gently deceptive—in this skeptical one-up age, but it's a relief.

Mr. Oberbeck wrote this review for *Book World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

By Will Weng

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